MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 SEPTEMBER 1984

Gulf Conflict

Iraqi forces dealt "another warning blow" against the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni on 22 September, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. The attack was "in reply" to Iranian strikes against Iraqi port installations on 16 September, the communique added. Several Japanese workers were injured in the attack, KYODO noted. Meanwhile, Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi denied in a television interview reported by Tehran radio that Iraq had recently destroyed the Khark Island oil installations. Instead, he asserted, more than 46 Iraqi planes have been shot down over Khark Island and the installations continue their operations. According to the Iraqi paper AL-JUMHURIYAH cited by INA, the 20 September Iraqi attack on Khark Island was "only a warning blow that will not be the last." Future attacks will be "stronger and more destructive," the paper added. Along these lines, Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim stated in an interview with the Paris magazine AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI cited by Baghdad radio that the siege of Khark Island has led to the deterioration of Iran's economy and that the siege will continue. A "serious development" in this siege will occur in the "near future," he added.

Responding to recent Iraqi attacks, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated that Iran will "close" the Strait of Hormuz if the Khark oil terminal is attacked, and Iran will "retaliate" for any ship hit by Iraq, IRNA reported. He also stressed that diplomatic efforts will not lead to any "result," and that there is still a "need" for one or two "decisive military attacks." He stated that a possible visit by GCC representatives has been discussed, and that there is "no problem" in talking with them, "even on the issues of the Iraqi-imposed war." However, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i reiterated that there will be no hope for peace as long as Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and "his clique of troublemakers" remain in power, IRNA noted. In remarks reported by Tehran radio, Iranian Ground Forces commander Colonel Sayyed Shirazi cited Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's directive that "peace and compromise" with "oppressors and enemies" are "impossible."

Iran

The raid on the residence of the head of the Iranian interest section in Washington on 20 September and his "unwarranted interrogation" has "obvious implications," according to an Iranian Government spokesman cited by IRNA. The United States does not respect international laws, he added.

Lebanon

Security — The security situation suffered a "setback" on 22 September when Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb came under fire from nearby villages, the Army Command announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. While the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon blamed the fighting on the Progressive Socialist Party, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio subsequently held the Army and the Phalangists responsible for the clashes.

In southern Lebanon, nine Israeli soldiers were wounded in three separate attacks against IDF units on 23 September, according to Jerusalem radio. Six "terrorists" were killed in these incidents, which included a clash with the crew of a boat that was apparently heading south for a terrorist operation along the Israeli coast, the radio said. As for Israeli air activity, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that antiaircraft fire was directed at Israeli jets flying low over the Al-Biqa' valley on 21 and 23 September.

Aftermath of Embassy, Suhmur Killings — Although the search for bodies at the U.S. Embassy building in 'Awkar ended on 22 September, estimates of the death toll range from 6 to 24, according to Beirut radio. In remarks broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon, Prime Minister Rashid Karami condemned both the Embassy bombing and the killings of Shi'ite villagers at Suhmur, which he viewed as an Israeli attempt to stir up sectarian strife. "This does not indicate any seriousness in dealing with the question of withdrawals," Karami added. Meanwhile, a senior IDF officer confirmed that Israel continues to see the army of southern Lebanon as a vital element in guaranteeing security in the south, THE JERUSALEM POST noted.

Syrian Role — Lebanon is pinning great hopes on Syrian support and the special interest shown by President Hafiz al-Asad in the march toward security and political salvation in Lebanon, President Amin al-Jumayyil declared in a message broadcast by Beirut television. Al-Jumayyil also told DER SPIEGEL that Syria does not object to a security agreement between Lebanon and Israel, and that President al-Asad agrees that elements that would endanger peace should not be permitted to enter southern Lebanon, Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Israel

Four Arabs were injured in a grenade attack in Jerusalem's Old City on 22 September, the JERUSALEM POST reported. The police speculate that the attack was criminally rather than politically motivated. However, an anonymous caller stated that the incident was the beginning of "the war against the Palestinians," the paper noted. On the other hand, the DFLP Palestinian group claimed responsibility for the explosion, which "killed many Israelis" at a "meeting place for Jewish extremists," according to Radio Monte Carlo. In a separate development, an explosive device was discovered on 24 September in a Jewish sector of Jerusalem outside the Old City, Jerusalem radio noted.

Meanwhile, the state attorney's office has decided to appeal the sentence given to a suspected member of the "jewish underground" on 21 September, on the grounds that the sentence is "too lenient," Jerusalem radio reported. The person was sen-

tenced to 15 months in prison and given a suspended sentence of 33 months, the radio added.

Afghanistan

Karmal Speech — In President Babrak Karmal's speech to the PDPA Central Committee Plenum on 19 September, which was broadcast on Kabul radio, he stated that "large groups of bandits" have been crushed in Panjshir and Andarab, and that military operations have been "successfully carried out" in Herat, Nangarhar, Paktia, and the northern provinces. A PRAVDA report on his speech added that 23,000 "rebels" were killed and about 2,000 were captured during the spring and summer campaign. Karmal also pointed out in his speech broadcast by the radio that the "complicated situation" still continues and that the "class struggle" within the country has been "considerably intensified." He reiterated that Pakistan has been transformed into the "main base for armed aggression" by the forces of "reaction, imperialism, and China"; and he noted the "provocative and aggressive actions of reactionary ruling circles of Iran." With these points in mind, he disclosed that a resolution has been approved concerning the "effective cover" of the borders with Pakistan and Iran. A BAKHTAR report on his speech noted that the decision was made for "closing" the borders with the other two countries.

Protest to Iran — The Afghan Foreign Ministry has protested to the Iranian charge d'affaires the recent "aggression" by a number of Iranian border forces, as well as an "earlier aggression" by the Iranian Revolution Guards Corps that resulted in the deaths of two Afghan soldiers and the abduction of six others, BAKHTAR reported on 22 September citing DRA authorities.

Defections to Pakistan — An Afghan Air Force transport plane was flown to Pakistan on 27 September and the pilot requested political asylum, Karachi radio reported citing an Islamabad official spokesman. Four other Afghan officers on board the plane also requested asylum, according to AFP citing reliable Islamabad sources.

Bombers Captured — The "murderers and savage band" who planted the bomb at Kabul airport on 31 August have been caught and the case is now under investigation, BAKHTAR reported.

Palestinian Affairs

Following the 20 September meeting in Algiers between Palestinian leaders, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; and the Fatah Central Committee meeting in Tunis chaired by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the same day, the postponement of the PNC session in Algiers was confirmed by a Fatah statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. The statement explained that the postponement was decided upon in order to allow Algeria to arrange the restoration of "normal relations" between the PLO and Syria. According to the radio, an Algerian delegation will leave for Damascus within a few days in a "final attempt to settle and remove the obstacles" before the convocation of the PNC. Measures are underway to hold the PNC session at the "earliest possible opportunity" in October, the radio added.

In another development, a Palestinian information official has denied in a statement to the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN*, cited by WAKH, that 'Arafat met with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi or that PLO official Khalil al-Wazir met with Syrian Foreign Minister Farug al-Shar'.

Libyan Foreign Relations

Col al-Qadhdhafi began talks with visiting Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on 23 September, according to Athens radio. Meanwhile, Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio expressed Libya's displeasure over the rapprochement between Algeria and "the mutinous clique in Ndjamena." The recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic by the Hissein Habre regime — in accordance with Algeria's wishes — indicates that Algeria has abandoned its previous commitment to Goukouni Oueddei and is supporting Habre, the radio contended.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 186 *24 September 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Algiers VOP on Explosion at U.S. Embassy in Lebanon ..... A 1
U.S. 'Team' Plans Retaliation for Embassy Bombing *[Algiers VOP]* ..... A 1
PLO To Seek Soviet Help in 'Arafat-Syria Rift *[Amman JORDAN TIMES 24 Sep]* ..... A 1
Further Reportage of PNC Session ..... A 2
INA on Syrian Moves ..... A 2
Aden Reports Postponement ..... A 2
Fatah on Algiers Results *[San'a' VOP]* ..... A 2
Agreement on Further Mediation *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
Khalaf on Postponement Attempts *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
Al-Wazir on PNC Prospects *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 19 Sep]* ..... A 3
AL-DUSTUR on 'Arafat's Visit to Jordan *[Amman, 23 Sep]* ..... A 4
'Arafat Receives Message From Guinea President *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
Al-Wazir Arrives in Amman From Tunis 23 Sep *[Amman AL-DUSTUR 24 Sep]* ..... A 4
Jordan Plans To Release 15 Palestinians *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 4
PLO Radio on First PLO Ambassador to Mozambique *[Baghdad]* ..... A 4
DFLP Claims Credit for 22 Sep Jerusalem Blast *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 4
Resistance Operations in South Lebanon ..... A 4
Near Tyre 21 Sep *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
Near Haddathah *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
In Sidon, Near 'Aynata, Kafr Quq *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bishara on Gulf Defense, Ministerial Meeting ..... C 1
GCC Secretary General Ends Visit to Bahrain ..... C 1
Large Oil Slick Spotted Between Qatar, Iran ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Leaves for UNGA Meetings *[QNA]* ..... C 1
U.S. Warships Off Lebanese Coast 'Mistake' *[AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 23 Sep]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

KUNA Cites Dailies on U.S. Embassy Blast ..... C 2

QATAR

AL-RAYAH Comments on U.S. Embassy Explosion *[WAKH]* ..... C 2
Views U.S. Official's Visit ..... C 2
WAKH: Amir Departs for Geneva on Private Visit ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian-Saudi 'Understanding' on Ending Gulf War *[QNA]* ..... C 3
PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Jidda ..... C 3
King Fahd Sends Written Message to PLO's 'Arafat ..... C 3
Gambian President Arrives in Jidda 23 Sep ..... C 3

Finance Minister Meets Belgian, Italian Ministers ____ C 3
Defense Minister Returns From GCC Session ____ C 3
IDB President Departs for Washington Meeting ____ C 3

UAE

President Receives Iraqi Envoy, Saddam Message ____ C 4
AL-ITTIHAD Warns Against U.S. Military in Lebanon ____ C 4
Authorities Begin Survey for Oil Pollution *[WAKH]* ____ C 4
Briefs: Oil Company Operations ____ C 4

PDRY

Iranian Official Arrives With President's Message ____ C 4
Chairman Receives Khamenei Message ____ C 4
Iranian Official Meets President *[Tehran]* ____ C 5

EGYPT

Mubarak Reportedly Refuses To Meet With Peres *[Amman AL-RA'Y 21 Sep]* ____ D 1
Foreign Minister On Libya, Israel, U.S. Veto *[London AL-HAWADITH 21 Sep]* ____ D 1
AFP: Sources Comment on Mine Found in Suez ____ D 1
'Abd al-Majid Interviewed on Gulf War, Red Sea ____ D 2
AL-JUMHURIYAH on U.S. Beirut Embassy Bombing ____ D 2
Jordan Senate's Deputy Speaker Concludes Visit ____ D 2

IRAQ

Spokesman on Strike at Bandar-e Khomeyni Complex ____ E 1
Iranian Sources Affirm Strike ____ E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues War Communiques ____ E 1
No 1,595 ____ E 1
No 1,596 ____ E 1
No 1,597 ____ E 2
Defense Ministry Statement on War Anniversary ____ E 2
Officer on 'New Sophisticated Weapons' ____ E 3
Minutes on Bilateral Relations Signed With GDR ____ E 3
Housing Minister Visits Turkey, Meets With Ozal ____ E 3
Oil Minister on Reserves, Production ____ E 3

JORDAN

King Hussayn Scheduled To Visit Netherlands *[AL-RA'Y 22 Sep]* ____ F 1
AL-DUSTUR on Causes of Beirut Embassy Blast ____ F 1
AL-RA'Y Urges U.S. Restraint ____ F 1
Moderates' Distrust of U.S. Policy Analyzed *[JORDAN TIMES 22 Sep]* ____ F 1
Greek Prime Minister To Pay Visit 25 Sep *[AL-RA'Y 22 Sep]* ____ F 2
Parliamentarian Lauds Soviet Peace Efforts ____ F 2
French Source Cited on Arms Supply Deal ____ F 2
Jordan To Attend IAEA Session in Vienna *[JORDAN TIMES 22 Sep]* ____ F 2
Senate President, Delegation Leave for Geneva ____ F 3
Details of Recent Tapline Agreement Reported *[JORDAN TIMES 23 Sep]* ____ F 3

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Delivers Anniversary Message ____ G 1
Al-Jumayyil Says No Syrian Objection to Pact *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ____ G 2
Further on Interview ____ G 2
Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From Urquhart ____ G 2
Al-Jumayyil Receives U.S.' Murphy 22 Sep ____ G 3
Karami Meets With U.S. Official, Comments *[Voice of Lebanon]* ____ G 3

Murphy Discusses Cooperation Against Terrorism *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 4
Karami Receives Letter From Iranian Counterpart G 4
Karami: Security Plan To Be Implemented 25 Sep *[Voice of the Mountain]* G 4
Reports on U.S. Embassy Casualties Conflict G 4
Staf Chairs Meeting on Embassy Security *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 4
U.S. Embassy Attack Result of Mideast Policy *[WAKH]* G 5
Staf Blames Israel for Sukmar Incident *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 5
Kidnapped REUTER Correspondent Released G 5
Army Command's Statement on Security Setback G 5
Fighting Reported in Mountain Areas 23 Sep *[Voice of the Mountain]* G 5
3 Israelis Reportedly Killed in Ambush 24 Sep G 5
Resistance Fighters Attack Israeli Position *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 5
3 Palestinians Killed on Al-Awwali River *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 6
Demonstration in Beirut on Resistance Anniversary G 6

SYRIA

Damascus Views Possible U.S. Retaliation H 1
Damascus on Possible U.S.-Israeli Aggression H 1
LE MONDE Reports Rif'at al-Asad in Paris *[Paris 21 Sep]* H 2
Information Minister on Lebanon, Other Topics H 2
Khaddam Receives Iranian Official, Message H 3
Foreign Minister Receives Lavasani H 3
CPSU Delegation Arrives for Weeklong Visit H 3
Al-Shar' Receives Hungarian Party Official H 4
Communications Minister Receives Delegation H 4
Prime Minister al-Kasm Receives CSSR Delegation H 4
Cooperation Protocol Signed H 4
Bulgarian Delegation Leaves Damascus H 4
Lebanon's Junblatt Meets Khaddam in Damascus *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* H 4
Khaddam Receives Lebanese Deputy Al-Khayyir H 4
Al-Asad Receives Phone Call From Al-Qadhdhafi H 5
Al-Shar' Receives Message From Tunisia's Ennebi H 5
AFP: 80 Students Occupying Mauritanian Embassy H 5
Envoy Denies Embassy Occupied H 5
Press on Defending Lebanon, Confronting Schemes H 5

ISRAEL

Jerusalem on Murphy Mission, Islamic Jihad Threat I 1
Shamir Departs for UN General Assembly Session I 1
To Ask U.S. Withdrawal Support I 1
Confers With Mobutu I 1
Peres Comments on Lebanon, Economic Situation I 1
Peres Receives Turkish Parliamentarians I 2
Rosenne Views Attack on U.S. Embassy in Beirut I 2
Alignment, Likud Agree on Committee Heads *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]* I 2
Government Appoints Four Deputy Ministers I 2
Ministers Decide on $300 Million in Defense Cuts I 2
Defence Denies Future Cuts I 3
National Security Council Will Not Be Created *[DAVAR 24 Sep]* I 3
Further Materials on Sukmar Incident Aftermath I 3
Shamir on Massacre, Lahd Army I 3
Ilia, Lahd Discuss Massacre *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]* I 3
Perpetrators Called Communists I 3
Five Arrested I 4
15 Druze Detained I 4
Investigation Continuing I 4
Deputy Chief of Staff Will Remain in Office I 4
IDF Sources Deny Report I 4
Attacks on IDF Result in Victims on Both Sides I 4

3 Killed in South Lebanon ____ I 4
3 Killed in Attempted Landing ____ I 5
Soldier, Security Man Killed ____ I 5
IDF Crosses Al-Awwali on Patrol ____ I 5
Sources Fear More Attacks *['AL HAMISHMAR 24 Sep]* ____ I 5
IDF Spokesman on Banning Reporters in Lebanon *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]* ____ I 5
Police Believe Explosion Criminally Motivated ____ I 5
Other Possibilities Suggested *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]* ____ I 5
Diplomats' Tabah Visit Suggests New Initiative *[HADASHOT 23 Sep]* ____ I 6
French Postpone Middle East Initiative *[HA'ARETZ 24 Sep]* ____ I 6
Ivory Coast President Not Opposed to Meeting Peres *[DAVAR 23 Sep]* ____ I 6
Most of Davis Cup Team Receives Soviet Visas *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]* ____ I 6
Jericho Mayor Allowed To Raise Funds in Jordan ____ I 6
Jews, Arabs Commemorate Shatila Massacre *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]* ____ I 7
Temple Mount Bomber's Sentence Too Lenient ____ I 7

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Joint Declaration With Tunisian Parliament ____ Q 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for UN Session ____ Q 1

LIBYA

Reportage on Visit of Greek Prime Minister ____ Q 1
Papandreou Arrives in Tripoli ____ Q 1
Joint Talks Reported ____ Q 1
Papandreou Meets Al-Qadhdhafi *[Athens]* ____ Q 2
Further on Papandreou Talks *[Athens]* ____ Q 2
Jallud Speech at Banquet ____ Q 2
JANA: UK Backs Plan to Expel Libyan Students ____ Q 3
JANA Attacks U.S. 'Propaganda Activities' ____ Q 3

MOROCCO

Libyan Delegation Meets With Interior Minister ____ Q 3

SUDAN

Numayri AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Interview Reported ____ Q 4
Official on Delegation's Visit to PRC ____ Q 5

TUNISIA

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Tunis *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ____ Q 5
Bourguiba Holds Talks With PRC Trade Official ____ Q 5
Economic Commission Signs Minutes ____ Q 5

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: Envoy to Ghana on Morocco Negotiation ____ Q 6

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Energy Minister Says Loyalty 'Beyond Reproach' ____ R 1
Local Leaders Defend Biwott ____ R 1
PANA To Relay Broadcasts to Asia Soon *[NAN]* ____ R 1

UGANDA

Briefs: Entebbe Airport Renamed ____ R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

Chad Troop Withdrawal Agreement Welcomed ____ S 1

CAMEROON

Biya Warns People Not to Listen to Rumors ____ S 1

CHAD

Libya-France Joint Withdrawal Commission Announced ____ S 1
Council of Ministers Examines Withdrawal Accord ____ S 2
Mitterrand Letter To Explain Withdrawal Pact *[Paris]* ____ S 2
Official Criticizes 'Cavalier Step' by France *[Paris]* ____ S 2
Minister Says France's Credibility 'in Question' ____ S 2
Chadian Envoy Against Benin's Observer Status ____ S 3
Benin Formally Rejected as Withdrawal Observer ____ S 3
Troops Ready to Occupy Abandoned Libyan Positions ____ S 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Motives for Withdrawal Questioned ____ S 3
GUNT Calls on Congo to Lead Chad Roundtable *[Chadian National Radio]* ____ S 4

ZAIRE

Mobutu Hails French-Libyan Troop Withdrawal Pact ____ S 4

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

USSR Donates Items Worth 10 Million Cedis ____ T 1
PNDC Member To Attend Soviet Olympic Meeting ____ T 1

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Hails Franco-Libyan Accord *[FRATERNITE MATIN 22-23 Sep]* ____ T 1

LIBERIA

Justice Minister Warns of 'Misguided Elements' ____ T 1
Ruling on Cheapoo Trial Expected Monday ____ T 2
Cheapoo Released on Bail ____ T 2
Former Information Minister Leaves, Comments ____ T 2
Briefs: New Nigerian Ambassador ____ T 2

MALI

Two Loan Agreements Signed With Canada ____ T 2

NIGER

Congolese Minister Comments on Chad Withdrawal ____ T 2

NIGERIA

FMG Announcement on French-Libyan Liaison Group ..... T 3
Withdrawal From Committee on Sahara Announced ..... T 3
Polish Official: Nigeria Important Trade Partner ..... T 3
Dailies Comment on Akinjide UN Appointment ..... T 3
Ondo State Radio, TV Merge Into Single Entity ..... T 3
Briefs: Outgoing Thai Ambassador ..... T 4

SENEGAL

Country May Supervise Withdrawal From Chad *[Kinshasa]* ..... T 4

TOGO

Chadian Minister Brings Habre Message, Comments ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Embassy in Lagos Denies Agreement With DPRK ..... U 1
Dos Santos Message Given to Sweden's Palme ..... U 1
Savimbi Cited as Receiving U.S. Aid ..... U 1
UNITA Announces Operations, New News Service *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 1
UNITA Reports Demonstrations Against Cubans *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]* ..... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

2 Miners Die, 104 Injured in Krugersdorp Unrest ..... U 2
Two Bombs Thrown in Port Elizabeth *[Umtata Capital Radio]* ..... U 2
500 People Arrested in Vaal Triangle ..... U 2
Pik Botha Denies Possible UK Consulate Closure ..... U 2
Foreign Minister Confirms Briefing by Envoy in London ..... U 2
U.S.-USSR Policies in Africa Contrasted ..... U 3
Changes Noted in Black Attitudes, Understanding ..... U 3
Lesotho Delegation To Discuss Water Scheme ..... U 4

ZIMBABWE

Military-Public Need To Forge Closer Ties ..... U 4
Radio Truth Says Mozambique Forces on Alert ..... U 4

Algiers VOP on Explosion at U.S. Embassy in Lebanon

LD212154 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Commentary by unnamed political editor]

[Text] The most recent explosion that occurred yesterday at the U.S. Embassy building in East Beirut comes precisely after the transfer of the embassy from West Beirut under the pretext of a lack of security there. It points out that East Beirut also lacks security for the allies of the isolationists, for the allies of the Zionist enemy. They cannot be secure as long as they continue conspiring against Lebanon, its homeland and people, just as they conspire against the Palestinian issue.

America's plotting against the people of the region and its open military and political support for the Zionist enemy cannot pass without punishment. The U.S. position has been flagrantly represented by the use of the U.S. veto recently against the UN Security Council resolution, which was extremely watered down and drew the attention of the Zionist enemy to the criminal policy of its forces against citizens in southern Lebanon. This American position at the Security Council is considered the peak of defiance to the most elementary human feelings, whether in Lebanon or in Palestine.

All the policies of killing, crime, destruction, and demolition practiced on Lebanese soil, against the Lebanese people, and against the Palestinian people, are encouraged, backed, and even directed by the United States. Because the U.S. Embassy is a nest for these open and secret conspiracies, it is only natural that it should be a target for those burned daily by the fire of these conspiracies. They hit this target and destroyed it. This burning has never ceased; this resulted in the first explosion at the Embassy building in Beirut, and the subsequent demolition of the headquarters of the U.S. Marines. The third explosion comes after the tough security precautions taken by the Embassy, underlining that the enemies of people cannot be secure so long as they conspire against these people, causing damage and resulting in deaths of various individuals — old people, women, and children, whether at the hands of the racist Zionists or those of their agents, the fascist isolationists.

One last word we say here: Is it not time for the United States to learn that its policy is categorically rejected by the Arab masses which are being burned by the fire of its weapons and hatred, whether through its Zionist allies or its agents in the Arab region? This is the firm and repeated response on the part of the masses to their enemies; for the latter to be secure, they must change their policies toward this region and its people.

U.S. 'Team' Plans Retaliation for Embassy Bombing

LD222222 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Observers expect that the United States will tighten its security situation in Lebanon after the recent guerrilla operation directed against its embassy in East Beirut. Because the forces of the Zionist enemy enjoyed a strategic alliance with the American forces during the presence of the former in Lebanon, then a retaliatory mission might be implemented by the occupation forces which are always ready to massacre unarmed civilians. This mission is similar to all the other missions carried out in similar cases.

However, it seems the Americans intend to implement the retaliation themselves. Since the Zionist occupation in 1982, Lebanon has become a battlefield and target for all local and international conspiracies aimed at the peoples of the region. Quoting informed sources, the press reported that the United States has sent a professional team to Beirut to watch the Islamic Jihad Movement, to discover its leadership and bases, and to collect information about the movement to assist in drawing a (?decisive) plan for directing a fatal strike against it. Sources said that the American team arrived in Beirut yesterday with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and Bob Oakley, coordinator for terrorism at the State Department. The sources said that this team has strict instructions to fulfill its mission as soon as possible. It has recruited local elements which are free to wander around the bases of the Lebanese patriotic movement. They are supplied with advanced, independent communication devices which can transmit information over long distances and in complete secrecy. The team's headquarters will be at the residence of the American ambassador in Al-Mazrah. The sources said that an operation room, completely independent of the embassy staff, has been formed at the ambassador's residence and has been given all the authority and facilities to fulfill its mission with the required speed.

The sources explained that the Reagan administration wants to direct a serious strike against those who implemented the series of successful operations against American targets in Lebanon. They said Reagan fears the effects of the explosion at the American Embassy on his election campaign and political future if the incident is not handled quickly and effectively. Yet, the American Administration has no real information about the front which implemented the operation, is not sure if an organization named Islamic Jihad really exists, and fears it might be an imaginary organization behind which a larger force hides. It should be mentioned that the American minister of war, Caspar Weinberger, has threatened to adopt suitable measures to reply to the incident of the explosion at the American Embassy in East Beirut. He said a number of measures in this regard are still being studied.

PLO To Seek Soviet Help in 'Arafat-Syria Rift

JN240847 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 24 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Amman — Representatives of four major factions of the PLO are expected to leave for Moscow early next week to seek Soviet mediation to heal differences between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the Syrian leadership and to restore the unity of the PLO, a senior PLO official said here Sunday.

The official, who preferred to remain anonymous, told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the four factions which make up a Damascus-based "Democratic Alliance," have taken the decision to seek Soviet help after Syrian-backed factions in the PLO rejected all reconciliation moves with Fatah, the mainstream commando movement and Mr 'Arafat's power base within the PLO, and the "Democratic Alliance," which signed an organisational and political agreement last June in Algiers to settle all inter-Palestinian differences and restore the PLO's unity.

Meanwhile, in Damascus the "Democratic Alliance," which groups the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party, Sunday issued a statement reiterating its commitment to the Aden-Algiers agreement and called on all PLO factions to join in a "comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue" without any preconditions. The statement condemned "all efforts to impede the revival of the PLO institutions" and pledged to continue to cooperate with Algeria and South Yemen in efforts to heal the Syrian-Palestinian rift.

Further Reportage of PNC Session

INA on Syrian Moves

JN211459 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1337 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Tunis, 21 Sep (INA) — Responsible Palestinian sources have affirmed that the Syrian regime's plot to prevent the PNC from convening as scheduled is continuing. An INA correspondent has learned that the meeting held between PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and a Fatah delegation led by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] in Algiers the day before yesterday produced no results due to the Syrian regime's insistence on removing Yasir 'Arafat from the PLO leadership, destroying the PLO, and hampering the efforts being exerted to convene the PNC.

Aden Reports Postponement

GF211408 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian Democratic Alliance and Fatah have announced the postponement of the PNC meeting scheduled for the end of this month. Following a meeting in Algiers yesterday between the Democratic Alliance and Fatah, a spokesman for the Palestinian Democratic Alliance announced that the leaders of the Palestinian factions that sign-ed the Aden-Algiers agreement agreed with Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president who chaired a meeting of the Palestinian faction leaders in Algiers yesterday, that the PDRY and Algeria would continue their efforts to bolster Palestinian unity.

DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has called for a comprehensive national dialogue in which all Palestinian factions take part with delegations from the PDRY, Syria, and Algeria in order to bolster the struggle unity among the ranks of the PLO and in order to determine a time for convening the PNC. Hawatimah said that convening the PNC is a national necessity and a basic requirement for confronting Zionist and imperialist threats.

Fatah on Algiers Results

GF221732 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee met following the meeting held in Algiers and attended by leaders Chadli Bendjedid and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in the presence of both countries' delegations, the Fatah delegation, and the Democratic Alliance delegation. It which discussed the latest mediation efforts with Syria and the latest developments with regard to declaring the meeting time of the PNC. The Committee listened to the report submitted by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] on these topics. After a 2-day discussion, the Central Committee decided the following:

First, to extend gratitude and thanks to leaders Chadli Bendjedid and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad for the constructive, sincere, and serious efforts they made in the cause of the PLO's unity and in the cause of normal relations with Syria.

Second, to stress full commitment to the Aden-Algiers agreement, including convening the PNC at its specified time, the introduction to practicing and implementing the articles and conditions of the agreement.

Third, to dispatch two delegations from the Central Committee to Algiers and Aden to discuss the results of the Algiers meeting with leaders Chadli Bendjedid and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and inform them of the Central Committee's decision on this matter.

Fourth, the question of convening the PNC is not related to the Fatah movement, but is principally related to our Palestinian people who support the PLO and its legitimate leadership.

Fifth, the Central Committee of Fatah painfully announces that the hesitation to convene the PNC is not a problem of Arab decisions as much as it is the fault of some parties to the Aden-Algiers agreement to attempt to thwart the agreement. The Central Committee will not permit this to happen. All these facts will be revealed in due time so our people will know why the PNC meeting has been postponed more than once in violation of the agreement that was signed by all parties.

Sixth, to extend an invitation to the parties of Aden-Algiers agreement, to the Arab liberation front, and the Palestinian popular unions to meet next week in order to inform them of the Fatah Central Committee's decision on convening the PNC.

Seventh, to postpone announcing the PNC meeting until the meetings noted above are held and in order to give an opportunity to the brothers in Algiers and Aden and to some Palestinian organizations which signed the Aden-Algiers agreement to resume relations with Syria.

Eighth, as it affirms to our people its full commitment to its principles and slogans of containment and no mandate for the Palestinian decision, the Central Committee stresses that the PNC meeting will be convened in spite of all the attempts to foil it, and that the meeting time will be announced after these political moves are undertaken. In this way we will exonerate ourselves before history and before the Arab nation.

Agreement on Further Mediation

JN211706 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian meeting that was held by the Fatah movement, the PFLP, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] in the presence of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad ended in the Algerian capital last night. Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, headed the Fatah delegation, which included Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee. The PFLP delegation was headed by Dr George Habash and the DFLP by Nayif Hawatimah.

Our radio correspondent has learned that the Fatah delegation agreed to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's request, in the name of Algerian martyrs, that a new grace period of not more than 2 weeks be given for continuing mediation efforts in order to surmount the obstacles before convening the PNC. Our radio correspondent said that Brother Abu Jihad immediately responded to the Algerian president's request provided that the final decisions are stated after the grace period.

Our radio correspondent has also learned that Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and official in charge of liberation movements, and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau, are scheduled to leave for Damascus next week in a final attempt to settle and remove the obstacles before convening the PNC. Furthermore, our radio correspondent has learned that technical and administrative measures are underway to hold the PNC session at the earliest possible opportunity next month.

Khalaf on Postponement Attempts

JN221819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has revealed that some Arab regimes are attempting, through some Palestinian organizations, to undermine the Aden-Algiers agreement and prevent its implementation. In a speech at the conclusion of the Palestinian artists' conference, Brother Abu Iyad said the Fatah movement completely abides by the agreement and said it will confront any attempts to hamper it.

Al-Wazir on PNC Prospects

PM211122 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Report on interview with Fatah Central Committee member and Deputy Commander in Chief of the Palestinian revolution forces Khalil al-Wazir by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] Deputy Commander in Chief of the Palestinian revolution forces Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) has stated that a decisive meeting will be held in Algiers today by the five Palestinian organizations which signed the Aden-Algiers agreement. The purpose of the meeting, he said, is to set a final date for the PNC session. He emphasized that there is no disagreement with Jordan. He also spoke about the contacts held regarding the PNC session and confirmed that a new leadership will implement the national program to be issued by the PNC.

In an exclusive interview with *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* before leaving the Tunisian capital for Algiers, Abu Jihad said there is a strong determination to make every effort to ensure the PNC convenes as soon as possible — within the next 20 days at the least. Abu Jihad stressed that Fatah will never accept interference in its internal affairs. Abu 'Ammar's leadership of the PLO, he said, was decided by the PNC, the only authority qualified to settle this matter.

It has been reported in Algiers that the PFLP and the DFLP, which had signed the Algiers-Aden agreement with Fatah, favor postponement of the PNC session until Palestinian unity is achieved and differences with Syria are resolved; but both parties are still in favor of continued implementation of all provisions of the Algiers-Aden agreement, except those connected with the PNC.

Abu Jihad believes the Algiers-Aden agreement should be fully implemented and the credibility of the Palestinian struggle depends on the implementation of all provisions of the Algiers-Aden agreement. The first manifestation of Palestinian unity should be the PNC session because it is the highest Palestinian authority, and convening the PNC session would confirm Palestinian legitimacy and unity of action. Once the PNC convenes, the next step will be the formation of a new Palestinian leadership. Such a leadership should honestly carry out the political and organizational program decided by the PNC. Abu Jihad added: According to the facts and figures in our possession, the majority of the PNC members are ready to come whenever they are invited. We decided during the Fatah Central Committee meeting 3 days ago that we will not back down from our position that the PNC session must be held within the next 20 days. All the committees are ready to extend invitations and arrange travel. These committees are just waiting for the results of the next Algiers meeting.

Abu Jihad strongly denied the existence of problems regarding the venue of the PNC session. He said: Our Algerian brothers have reaffirmed their interest and complete willingness to host the PNC in Algiers. All they ask is that the recent mediation efforts with Syria be given a chance. Now that the results of these

efforts are known I do not believe there is any hesitation on their part to host the next PNC session in Algeria.

Abu Jihad stressed that there are no differences whatsoever with Jordan, but he did say that talks between the two sides are continuing, various issues are being discussed, and naturally no full agreement has been achieved on these issues, including the question of aid to our people in the occupied territories, Arab issues, developments within Israeli society, means of strengthening Arab solidarity, and Palestinian-Jordanian relations. He said the talks on these and other issues are continuing and complete agreement has not been achieved.

AL-DUSTUR on 'Arafat's Visit to Jordan

JN231324 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* — A Palestinian source stated in Amman yesterday that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Jordan will take place as soon as His Majesty King Husayn returns to the homeland. The source pointed out that talks during the visit will deal with Arab international developments and means of promoting the joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves on the international political level.

'Arafat Receives Message From Guinea President

JN231706 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a message from the Guinea president dealing with recent developments in the Palestine arena and the Arab and African situations. The president's special envoy delivered the message during his meeting with Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar last night.

Al-Wazir Arrives in Amman From Tunis 23 Sep

JN240725 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Sep 84 p 23

[Text] Amman, *AL-DUSTUR* — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Amman yesterday from Tunis after attending the intra-Palestinian and Palestinian-Algerian-PDRY talks. He will attend the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to bolster steadfastness in the occupied territory, which will be held in Amman soon.

Jordan Plans To Release 15 Palestinians

JN231256 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] A well informed source in Amman has said that Jordanian Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar today decided to release 15 detainees belonging to various Palestinian organizations, including two PNC members.

PLO Radio on First PLO Ambassador to Mozambique

JN221752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] A spokesman for the Mozambique Government said yesterday that the first PLO ambassador to Mozambique, Brother Hani al-Shawwa, has presented his credentials to President Samora Machel. It is worth noting that Brother Hani al-Shawwa is the first PLO representative to Mozambique since the PLO opened an office there in 1978. Mozambique and the PLO agreed to establish diplomatic ties between them at the ambassadorial level 2 years ago in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

DFLP Claims Credit for 22 Sep Jerusalem Blast

JN221731 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] today claimed responsibility for the 22 September Jerusalem explosion. In its statement the DFLP said the heroes of this operation are from the Martyr 'Atif Sarhan group and the explosion killed many Israelis. The statement also said the bomb was buried at a meeting place for Jewish extremists.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon

Near Tyre 21 Sep

JN211721 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] At dawn today, Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance men launched a lightning attack on a Zionist military position near the village of Jwayya in the Tyre area of occupied southern Lebanon. Several Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded in this daring attack which was carried out with automatic weapons and rockets. A Zionist military spokesman reported the incident, but as usual he kept silent on his losses. He said his forces immediately surrounded the area, mounted a large-scale arrest campaign, and detained a large number of citizens, claiming they were connected with the resistance men, who returned safely to their bases.

Near Haddathah

JN221741 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men have carried out a daring attack on a Zionist military patrol as it passed on the road leading to the town of Haddathah in the Bint Jubayl district. The attack, which was carried out with rockets and machine guns, killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers and destroyed a military jeep. An enemy spokesman admitted our fighters' daring attack. However, the spokesman declined to mention his losses. As usual, he said his forces cordoned off the area immediately and launched a search campaign in the area for the resistance men, who returned safely to their bases.

In Sidon, Near 'Aynata, Kafr Quq
JN231734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men have escalated their heroic operations against the Zionist invasion forces' personnel and vehicles in occupied southern Lebanon, causing heavy losses in life and equipment.

A group of resistance men attacked a Zionist position on the Al-Awwali bridge in the occupied city of Sidon this morning. The resistance men clashed with the Zionist soldiers for 10 minutes. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and missiles, killed or wounded a large number of Zionist soldiers. Eyewitnesses said Zionist military boats participated in the battle and the hero resistance men opened heavy gunfire on the boats. The eyewitnesses added that the Zionist invasion forces cordoned off the area and launched a large-scale search campaign. Zionist helicopters wereseen evacuating the Zionist casualties.

Another group of resistance men carried out a lightning attack on a Zionist military patrol near the town of 'Aynata in the Bint Jubayl district in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and rockets, destroyed a Zionist military vehicle and killed or wounded all its occupants. Another group of the resistance men yesterday used machine guns and missiles to attack a Zionist military position near the town of Kafr Quq. The attack killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the [last] two heroic operations. As usual, he did not mention his losses and said his forces launched a large-scale search campaign and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of dealing with the resistance men, who returned safely to their bases.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bishara on Gulf Defense, Ministerial Meeting

LD211347 Riyadh SPA in English 1212 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Abha, Sept 21, SPA — The defence paper which has been endorsed by the two-day joint meeting of the foreign and defence ministers of the GCC in this summer resort two days ago is a plan that stipulates the Gulf defence and security is the sole responsibility of its people, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bishara has said.

Speaking in a press conference here yesterday, Bishara said when endorsed by the upcoming summit of the heads of state of the GCC in Kuwait, the defence paper will be considered as a constitution of joint Gulf defence. Bishara said the joint meeting when reviewing the Iran-Iraq war, it concentrated on the need to make use of all efforts undertaken by different states and organisations to reach an end to this war. He added that the six nations were keen over supporting any mediation effort between the two combatants whether these efforts are undertaken by the Islamic Conference Organisation, the United Nations or the Nonaligned Movement. Bishara denied the existing of a certain Gulf plan to bring about an end to the war but at the same time he reaffirmed that the GCC members would spare no efforts to ease the current tension in the region. He said also the GCC states considered the Arab situation as grave and need their efforts to contain all differences and shun them to achieve some sort of Arab understanding.

Regarding the one-day meeting of the GCC Ministerial Council, Bishara said it discussed a report prepared by GCC commerce ministers. The GCC commerce ministers had authorised the GCC secretary general to hold talks with EEC members on custom duties imposed by EEC countries on the Gulf petrochemical products.

Bishara said the GCC foreign ministers will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the first of October to discuss a number of current issues in the region.

GCC Secretary General Ends Visit to Bahrain

GF231548 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] GCC Secretary General Abdallah Bisharah returned to Riyadh this morning after a 1-day visit to Bahrain, during which he met with His Excellency Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs. During this meeting the two men discussed matters relating to the ministerial committees of the GCC dealing with industry, oil, and planning, and their progress, as a preliminary step before preparing reports on these committees to be submitted to the Ministerial Council and later to the GCC summit, which will be held in Kuwait in November. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh 'Isa ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, under secretary of the Ministry of Development and Industry.

Large Oil Slick Spotted Between Qatar, Iran

GF230436 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] A large oil slick, several hundred square kilometres in area was sighted in the Gulf last night between Qatar and Iran by a passing tugboat. The Dubayy-based tug *Gallant I* reported the slick northeast of Qatar.

An officer on board the tug said by ship-to-shore radio: "It was dark brown in colour. We could see it for about 10 km in each direction. We were in it for about four hours, travelling at seven knots. It was not in this area seven days ago. We do not know the cause and have no idea where it came from," he added.

Shipping sources in Bahrain said the colour of the slick suggested it was made up of crude oil, and its position suggested it might pose a threat to the coasts of Qatar and the UAE. They said the slick was likely to have drifted from the north but could not say what may have caused it.

Iran and Iraq have both reported bombing each others' oil installations in the past week but shipping sources said any leakage from these attacks would be unlikely to have reached this far down the Gulf. The last ship reported to have lost substantial amounts of oil in the waterway was the Cypriot tanker *Amethyst*, which was carrying 45,000 tonnes of crude from Kharq Island when it was hit by an Iraqi missile on August 24. The *Gallant I* was on a regular route towing a rock barge between Kuwait and Dubayy when it sighted the slick.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Leaves for UNGA Meetings

GF231046 Doha QNA in Arabic 0803 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Sep (QNA) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama for New York today to head his country's delegation to the meetings of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly which began last week.

U.S. Warships Off Lebanese Coast 'Mistake'

GF231743 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 23 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The trouble with the United States is that it still has not yet realized the extent of its erroneous policy which has caused catastrophes and wars in the Middle East and which is now posing a threat to its interests. The United States reacts to every blow struck against by making new mistakes that arouse hostile feelings among its enemies due to its stand toward the Palestinian issue, which is categorically biased toward Israel.

As soon as the U.S. Embassy was attacked last week, the U.S. Navy rushed six warships to the Lebanese coast. This was a mistake that will lead to a new chain of hostilities against the

United States. Washington should have reviewed its hostile policy toward the Arabs and adopted a balanced policy toward a people expelled from its territory and subjected to many massacres carried out with U.S. arms.

Anti-U.S. feelings will continue to lead to retaliatory activities as long as Washington does not review its policy toward the region and its problems. It is astonishing that a superpower such as the United States reacts so quickly and thinks only of revenge, even against small organizations because they have adopted stands hostile to it. The United States will have no hope in regaining its influence in the Middle East if it does not comprehensively reassess its policy to serve more objectively its common interests with the countries of the region.

KUWAIT

KUNA Cites Dailies on U.S. Embassy Blast

LD221106 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 22 (KUNA) — Two Kuwaiti dailies Saturday affirmed the Arabs rejection of the American policy in the Middle East, reflected in the blast of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut Thursday.

Daily *AL-WATAN* said that "following the blast of the U.S. Embassy in eastern Beirut, the American Administration should ask what it has planted in Lebanon and whether it is possible for those who plant bombs, to reap anything but explosions?" The paper noted that this blast "proves to the U.S. that it is not innocent of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians' blood." Commenting on the recent massacre of Sobor village in Lebanon committed by Israeli forces, the paper said "the massacre's occurrence with the explosion of the American Embassy is only a direct result of the American-Israeli continuous solidarity on the Lebanese and Arab territories." The daily asked "will Washington understand that the core of the problem is not in changing the location of its embassy but lies in changing the American policy itself (in the region)."

Meanwhile, daily *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* affirmed that the U.S. "will not find in the second blast of the embassy in Beirut an urge now to reconsider its policy which is rejected by the Lebanese and the Arabs. Washington will never be able to review its policy in the region rationally and with conscience," the paper noted. The daily warned of the "expected measures to be taken by the American Administration, which will result of the presidential elections, toward the conflict in the Arab region and the Palestinian cause in particular." The newspaper noted that the U.S. "seeks to destroy the Arabs everywhere," using Israel as a military tool. "The U.S. is the one which provokes the Arabs to adopt this method, because it does not want to be fair in dealing with them," the daily asserted.

QATAR

AL-RAYAH Comments on U.S. Embassy Explosion

GF220818 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 22 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The Qatari daily *AL-RAYAH* affirmed that the bombing at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut was a natural result of U.S. practices in the region during recent years which were erroneous and biased. It noted that the recent U.S. veto at the UN Security Council against the Lebanese resolution on Israeli policy in southern Lebanon was the latest in a series of positions that Washington has taken against Arab rights and its support for constant Zionist attacks. The daily stated that no Arab citizen can ignore Washington's opposition to Arab rights, thwarting all hopes, obstructing all peace efforts, and encouraging Israel to continue its aggressive and expansionist policy and inhuman practices against Arabs in the occupied territories.

At the conclusion of its editorial the daily affirmed that U.S. interests in the Arab world will be totally safe if Washington abandons the erroneous stance it insists on taking against the interests and rights of the Arabs, and noted that Washington should learn this important lesson or else it will continue to swim in a sea of hatred and violence.

Views U.S. Official's Visit

GF231308 Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 23 Sep (QNA) — In their editorials today, two Qatari newspapers criticized U.S. policy in the Middle East and attacked the U.S. decision to send aircraft carriers and warships to Lebanese waters following the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

AL-RAYAH noted that the current visit to Beirut of Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, coincided with the arrival of three U.S. warships. The paper said that in any case this visit will not be a peaceful visit, because all U.S. officials are thinking about is revenge and exploiting the explosion as an election tool, even if this leads to action by the warships. The paper said: We were wishing that the U.S. Administration would think about what is taking place in Lebanon and the factors leading to disastrous U.S. policies, and hoping that it would eliminate these policies, pursue a fair policy toward Lebanon, and protest against Israel just once. But *AL-RAYAH* expressed regret that this would never happen, because Tel Aviv's sovereignty over Washington has made U.S. policy blind to everything which is Arab and which can only see one color in the region, and that is the color of Zionism.

WAKH: Amir Departs for Geneva on Private Visit

GF230800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 23 Sep (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani left Doha for Geneva today on a

private visit. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir, heir apparent, and defense minister; and a number of senior officials in Qatar.

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian-Saudi 'Understanding' on Ending Gulf War

GF241202 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Sep (QNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* today carried a report from Damascus citing well informed sources there as saying that Syria and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have recently reached a common understanding on ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. The paper pointed out that this understanding came into being following secret contacts which were held a long time ago, and which crystallized during the recent visit of Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to Damascus and ripened following the recent visit of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the Syrian capital. The paper went on to say that this understanding is based first of all on the termination of military operations. This will be followed by detailed formalities pertaining to agreement on ending the war. The paper pointed out that these details are near completion and are awaiting technical measures associated with them.

The paper indicated that Syrian President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam [title as received] will undertake a brief visit to the GCC countries prior to the convocation of the GCC summit in Kuwait. The paper asserted that the goal of this visit will be to discuss the final form of the aforementioned cease-fire so that once the GCC summit comes to a conclusion, a cease-fire will be proclaimed. The paper said that there are quiet contacts taking place in Tehran, Damascus, Riyadh, and Baghdad in order to nail down the final form of the agreement. The paper pointed out that the Iranian leaders are perusing the details, particularly the article dealing with the establishment of a fund for the reconstruction of areas devastated on both sides during the war.

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Jidda

GF230630 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Jidda today on a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed at the airport by a number of officials.

King Fahd Sends Written Message to PLO's 'Arafat

LD221342 Riyadh SPA in English 1301 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tunis, Sept 22, SPA — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has received a written message from HM King Fahd. The message was delivered by Saudi Ambassador to Tunisia Abbas Qazwi during a meeting with 'Arafat in Tunis last night. 'Arafat hailed the Kingdom's stance in support of the Palestinian cause. Qazwi reaffirmed his country's unwavering support to the Palestinian revolution, represented by the PLO. Meanwhile, Qazwi met in Tunis today with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and reviewed with him fraternal relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Gambian President Arrives in Jidda 23 Sep

LD231831 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1722 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda (SPA) — Dawda Jawara, Gambian president and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, arrived in Jidda this evening for a visit of several days to the Kingdom. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by the amir of the Mecca region, His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti; Salim Sunbal, head of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-'Aziz Jukhdar, head of the Royal Protocol branch office in Jidda; Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the Western Military Region, and a number of officials.

Finance Minister Meets Belgian, Italian Ministers

LD221248 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, Sept 22, SPA — Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad abu al-Khayl met separately here last night with Belgian Minister of Defence Willy de Clercq [title as received] and Italian Minister of Treasury Giovanni Goria. The two meetings reviewed international economic relations and the issues which will be discussed by the meetings of the International Monetary fund (IMF). Abu al-Khayl is currently leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the IMF and the World Bank.

Defense Minister Returns From GCC Session

LD212303 Riyadh SPA in English 1928 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda, Sept 21, SPA — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy premier and defence and aviation minister, returned today to Jidda from Abha after attending the joint meeting of defence and foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) concluded in Abha yesterday. On arrival, Prince Sultan was greeted by Deputy Defence and Aviation Minister Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and high-ranking military and civilian officials.The GCC is made up of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE and Oman.

IDB President Departs for Washington Meeting

LD212238 Riyadh SPA in English 1916 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda, Sept 21, SPA — Dr Ahmed Mohammed 'Ali, the president of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) left here today for Washington D.C. to take part in the meeting of the International Development Committee, an affiliate of the World Bank, IDB officials said. The meeting now in progress in Washington D.C. will also discuss matters relating to [the] international monetary system as well as global liquidity. While being in Washington, Dr 'Ali will meet with a number of finance ministers of Islamic countries and discuss with them development projects financed by IDB.

UAE

President Receives Iraqi Envoy, Saddam Message

GF241130 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] President of the State His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn pertaining to the renewed developments in the region and bilateral relations. The message was conveyed by new Iraqi Ambassador Taha Rajab 'Arini during an audience with his highness the president at the guest palace. The meeting was attended by Chief of the President's Court Surur ibn Muhammad and His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid.

AL-ITTIHAD Warns Against U.S. Military in Lebanon

GF241128 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0720 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Sep (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has warned against the landing of U.S. forces in Lebanon, pointing out that this would bring about negative results. Commenting editorially, today's paper said that the U.S. experience in Lebanon is enormous enough for the various U.S. policy decisionmakers to imbibe the lessons. The paper was referring to the devastation of the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut in April 1983 and the devastation of the Marines headquarters in October 1983. The paper went on to say that the only explanation the U.S. Government made with regard to these operations "is the very statement which they always use, that is, to blame international terrorism." The government has ignored the motives and reasons for these operations, which "not only inflict damage on those peoples fighting for their freedom — and protracts their sufferings — but, most of all, extremely harms U.S. interests in the whole world and in the Middle East in particular."

The paper stressed that these operations are "elaborate messages that clearly say that these people will neither give in nor be defeated." The paper accentuated the hazards of landing U.S. troops, saying: "President Reagan could rush to execute this step for electoral reasons or might follow his adventurous mentality, which the whole world knows well and warns against. However, the United States must bear in mind that its losses will be greater than expected."

In conclusion, the paper referred to the return of the U.S. fleets to the vicinity of the Lebanese shores and to the U.S. political moves which are represented in the visit of Murphy [U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asia Affairs Richard W. Murphy] to Damascus, saying: "The famous gunboat diplomacy has returned. We do not know what Murphy has in his pocket anew."

Authorities Begin Survey for Oil Pollution

GF231050 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0732 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 23 Sep (WAKH) — The local authorities in charge of protecting the UAE shores from pollution have begun a comprehensive survey of the eastern region of the UAE coasts to be sure no oil pollution threatens the region. Colonel Sayf al-Sha'far, director of the General Administration of the Border and Coast Guards, and member of the Supreme Environment Committee, said that boats operating in the region will carry out a comprehensive survey as a precautionary measure following the news about the existence of an oil slick which threatens the coasts of Qatar and the UAE.

Briefs

Oil Company Operations — Abu Dhabi, 21 Sep (WAKH) — Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad, the ruler's representative in the eastern region and board chairman of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, stated in the company's annual report that the company's refineries during the past year refined a total of 45.3 million barrels of oil. He added that the company's exports of crude during the past year dropped by 22 percent as compared with 1983 as a result of continuing world recession. [Summary] [*Manama WAKH in Arabic 1140 GMT 21 Sep 84 GF*]

PDRY

Iranian Official Arrives With President's Message

GF221932 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, under secretary of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, arrived in Aden this evening on a short visit to the PDRY. He will deliver a written message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

In a statement to ANA, the Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary said that the message deals with the question of dismissing Israel from the United Nations during the current 39th session of the General Assembly. He said that he will brief Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the results of the visits paid by Brother 'Ali Khamene'i to Syria, Algeria, and Libya, and that he will hold talks on bilateral relations and means of consolidating them.

He was received at Aden International Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Amayah and the Iranian ambassador in Aden.

Chairman Receives Khamene'i Message

GF231353 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the

YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at the YSP Secretariat at noon today Brother Mohammad 'Ali Basharati, Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary, who delivered to him a message from Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i. The message dealt with bilateral relations and the means to develop them. The meeting also included a discussion of a number of issues that are of mutual concern in light of the current developments in the international and Arab arenas and in view of the requirements of confronting the hostile and conspiratory plans of the imperialist and Zionist powers. The meeting was attended by Brother Mohammad 'Ali 'Amayah, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

Iranian Official Meets President

GF240610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] According to our correspondent, Mr Basharati, acting foreign minister of our country, met Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the PDRY president and handed him a written message from our country's president regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran's plan to expel the Zionist regime from international organizations and the United Nations in particular. In this meeting, also attended by Mr Amirian, the Islamic Republic of Iran's envoy to the PDRY and the acting PDRY foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad announced his wholehearted support as well his country's for the plan to oust the Zionist regime from international organizations.

Referring to the need for unity and unanimity in all efforts in the campaign against this regime, he said: Today the Islamic Republic of Iran is pioneering and leading the campaign against the Zionist regime and we are very pleased about the fact that we have cordial and strong ties with your country.

He continued: This endeavor of yours and the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Palestinian nation is unforgettable.

While elaborating on the Islamic Republic of Iran's stance regarding the various problems of the world and the region, Mr Basharati said: The Islamic revolution of Iran considers the struggle against imperialism and Zionism as its obligation, supports the country of democratic Yemen in its struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

At the end of this meeting, the acting foreign minister of our country explained the correct stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the imposed war, and stressed its continuation until the downfall of the aggressive Saddam regime.

The acting foreign minister of our country also met the acting foreign minister of the PDRY and explained the steps taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran to expand the connected struggle against the Zionist regime and create greater coordination among the nonaligned Islamic nations for the expulsion of the occupied Jerusalem regime from the international community.

Mubarak Reportedly Refuses To Meet With Peres

JN211348 Amman AL-RAY in Arabic 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Exclusive dispatch]

[Excerpt] Cairo — *AL-RAY* has learned that Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has turned down a request by enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for a meeting between them in Cairo or the Zionist entity. Informed Egyptian sources said that the enemy Foreign Ministry is holding diplomatic contacts with the Egyptian Government for a meeting between enemy Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly's ordinary session. These Israeli attempts come in a bid to break the ice of the cold peace between Egypt and Israel and to resume the normalization of bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister On Libya, Israel, U.S. Veto

PM211454 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 21 Sep 84 pp 19, 20

[Interview with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Nahidah Nakad in Malta — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: It was said in the past that Libya made various offers to Egypt in return for abrogation of the Camp David agreement, but Libya denied these reports. About 2 weeks ago the Egyptian paper *AL-AHRAM* reported that Libya has offered Egypt $5 billion if Egypt abrogates the Camp David agreement and hands over the Libyan pilot who has taken refuge in Egypt. What is your comment on this story?

'Abd al-Majid: It is 100 percent true. I assure you that *AL-AHRAM*'s report is true down to the last detail.

AL-HAWADITH: Egyptian-Israeli relations are tense at present and it seems that they will not improve. In your view, is there any possibility of new military clashes between Egypt and Israel?

'Abd al-Majid: No, I do not think so. With regard to the future of Egyptian-Israeli relations, that depends on the new Israeli Government and what steps it takes to ease this tension. We have said that the Lebanese situation is at the top of the list. We have asked Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon and maintained that Lebanon should have full control of Lebanese territory. We also want to see some movement in connection with the Palestinian question and the Taba issue. Only then would we be able to say that Egyptian-Israeli relations are on their way to normalcy. We have no objection to that.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that the formation of a new Israeli Cabinet will affect Israel's attitude?

'Abd al-Majid: Let us wait and see.

AL-HAWADITH: What do you think of the recent U.S. veto at the Security Council in connection with the condemnation of Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon? Will Egypt take measures against it?

'Abd al-Majid: We naturally regret that U.S. stand but the veto was cast as I was on my way here. I only heard about it at the airport. I am sorry it happened.

AL-HAWADITH: Egypt is at present eager to diversify the sources of its arms. Is the purchase of Soviet arms being considered?

'Abd al-Majid: I am not a military expert, but when we talk about diversification the implication is that it covers all states.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you envisage Lebanon's future and how will Lebanese developments affect the region?

'Abd al-Majid: Lebanon's future is in the hands of the Lebanese people. Egypt will not hesitate to do everything it can for the restoration of Lebanon's unity and position. I think we have proven this on many occasions.

AL-HAWADITH: It is now certain that Israel has nuclear bombs. What is Egypt doing to achieve a balance of powers in the region?

'Abd al-Majid: We advocate the creation of an area free from nuclear weapons in the Middle East. We believe that is essential to prevent the introduction of such weapons to the region. Israel was one of the states which approved the UN General Assembly's resolution in this connection. I remember that very well. The UN secretary general is supposed to discuss the matter with the parties concerned, between whom there are no relations.

AFP: Sources Comment on Mine Found in Suez

NC211837 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, Sept 21 (AFP) — The mystery object fished out from the Gulf of Suez by British minehunters ten days ago is "certainly a sophisticated mine", a reliable source said here today. The object, about three metres (10 feet) long and half a metre (two feet) in diameter had been laid "relatively recently", Cairo military sources said.

The British find was made 15 kms (9 miles) south of Suez at a depth of 15 metres (50 feet) and near a navigation channel. Its origin has still not been established, military sources here said, adding it was not of British, French, U.S., Italian or Soviet origin.

"We have never seen an object like it," the same sources said, adding that the mine's charge and method of detonation were still unknown. It was today still being examined underwater by British divers.

France today agreed to an Egyptian request not to withdraw two of its four ships yet. The French Defence Ministry said in Paris its decision followed the discovery of "at least four mines," though it was thought these probably dated from the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. The United States, which joined British and later Italian ships in the Red Sea after mystery blasts hit 17 ships between mid-July and mid-August, has already withdrawn part of their units after drawing a blank.

'Abd al-Majid Interviewed on Gulf War, Red Sea
NC211635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] London, 21 Sep (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Isamt 'Abd al-Majid declared that Egypt will not allow the security of any Gulf state to be threatened and that it stands with and supports Iraq because Egypt's security is part of the security of the Gulf. In an exclusive interview in tomorrow's issue of the London-based Arab weekly *AL-TADAMUN*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said there are Egyptian-Arab contacts but that Egypt is in no rush to return to the Arab League and does not want to embarrass anyone. Regarding Egypt's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war and whether there is a contradiction between the Egyptian initiative to end the war and Egypt's support for Iraq, 'Abd al-Majid said: On the contrary, there is no contradiction between Cairo's relations with Baghdad and the Egyptian initiative to bring the war between Iraq and Iran to an end. Iran's stand does not reject only the Egyptian initiative but also rejects all the initiatives of Arab and Islamic parties. He added: There is an Iranian rejection of everything. Hence, the Iranian rejection is not a rejection of Egypt but a rejection of all initiatives. There is also a fundamental issue which everybody must realize, namely, that Egypt supports and aids fraternal Iraq because we feel there is a threat against Iraq's security and safety. Egypt will not permit any threat to Iraq's security or safety because Iraq's safety means Egypt's safety. The security of the Gulf states is the security of Egypt. Everybody must know that Egypt will not permit any threat against Iraq or against the fraternal Gulf countries.

Dr 'Isamt 'Abd al-Majid continues: All that Egypt wants is to put an end to this destructive, crazy war and to stop the deterioration and loss of Arab and Islamic resources. As to relations with Iran, it was Iran that severed those relations and not Egypt.

He added that there are certain elements and parties which are inciting Iran against Egypt and Egypt is not responsible for this. He expressed his hope that stability will be restored to Iran and said: This is an Egyptian and Islamic demand. The Egyptian initiative stems from the desire to achieve peace [sulh] between the two neighborly Islamic countries.

Regarding what is going on in the Red Sea, the Egyptian foreign minister said that Egypt has welcomed and welcomes any unified Arab action to guarantee the security of the Red Sea region, particularly as this is an Arab responsibility and needs the formulation of a clear Arab strategy. Dr 'Abd al-Majid concluded his interview by saying: Egypt and Saudi Arabia bear the main responsibility for protecting the Red Sea, particularly since this region is daily becoming more important and its economic and strategic importance is increasing.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on U.S. Beirut Embassy Bombing
NC220633 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 22 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article today, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: It is a stunning surprise that the U.S. Embassy in Beirut was bombed for the second time in less than a year and a half, despite the strict and sophisticated security precautions taken around it. Whatever is said about the terrifying shock and surprise this incident caused, it also can be said that this bloody surprise was what the United States had prepared well for with all the technology available to it for combatting so-called terrorism. Now that the incident was repeated, it seems the United States still does not have the means to stop the occurrence of such bloody incidents in the future.

AL-JUMHURIYAH continues: Now after the U.S. Embassy was bombed for the second time, objective facts present themselves, as is the case following every grave incident that occurs. It is certain that peace is indivisible and cannot be established piecemeal; it also cannot be established at the expense of the rights of the peoples in the area, including the Palestinian people's right to live within secure and recognized borders in accordance with UN principles, laws, and resolutions.

AL-JUMHURIYAH explains that in view of geographical and historical facts, Lebanon's crisis cannot be separated from the Middle East crisis. The bombing of the U.S. Embassy must be an incentive for the U.S. Government to align itself in favor of justice as a principle, if even only for once in its modern history. The United States, for instance, can put an end to Israel's intransigence and compel it to withdraw from Lebanese territory without delay and to respect Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This will be the first step on a short road leading to a drastic solution of the Palestinian issue and Israel's withdrawal from the Syrian Golan Heights, within the framework of a comprehensive peace.

Concluding, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: Until the time comes when the United States aligns itself in favor of the principles of justice and peace, the lack of stability in Lebanon and the Middle East will continue to exist and the U.S. Embassies, installations, and institutions will continue to be a target for what Washington calls terrorism.

Jordan Senate's Deputy Speaker Concludes Visit
NC221452 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Hikmat al-Miri, Jordanian Senate's deputy speaker, today praised Egypt's efforts in support of the Palestinian cause. This came at the conclusion of his 10-day visit to Egypt, during which he met with Foreign Minister 'Isamt 'Abd al-Majid, the rector of Al-Azhar Mosque, and other Egyptian officials. Al-Miri said that during the visit he explained his views on the existing initiatives to solve the Palestinian problem. He expressed hope that the Arab people would live up to their responsibilities in the present phase so that Palestinian rights can be restored.

Spokesman on Strike at Bandar-e Khomeyni Complex

JN220958 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0947 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Some we caused the earth to swallow up, and some we drowned in the waters. It was not God who injured or oppressed them; they injured and oppressed their own souls. [Koranic verse]

In reply to the enemy's strikes against Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq port installations a 16 September 1984, and following our previous statement on 20 September 1984, another warning blow was directed against the petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni port this morning.

Let the suspect Tehran rulers realize that we are capable of dealing crushing blows to their oil and economic installations as long as they do not stop their aggression and respond to logic and reason. It is God who grants success.

[Dated] 22 September 1984

Iranian Sources Affirm Strike

GF231145 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Reliable sources in Tehran yesterday confirmed the news on the shelling of the petrochemical complex in the Bandar-e Khomeyni port by Iraqi aircraft. They said that workers and technicians at the installations of the complex were evacuated immediately after the air strike.

Diplomatic sources in Tehran commented on the air strike and said that it is part of the economic siege plan which Iraq is trying to tighten around the Iranian economic areas. The sources also pointed out that the air strike came at the time when attempts were made to resume work and implement the final stages of the abovementioned complex, after being stopped for 4 years.

Armed Forces Command Issues War Communiques

No 1,595

JN211630 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,595 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the aggressive Iranian enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units dealt strong and effective blows to the enemy positions and engineering equipment in the operational area east of Basra, scoring serious hits, setting five to several enemy positions and vehicles, killing three, wounding others, and destroying one engineering vehicle and one hardware stockpile.

2. One of our forward units pounded several enemy positions opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting losses in weapons and personnel and capturing one soldier. In other areas of the same sector, fresh groups of Iranians, fleeing the oppression and injustice of the Iranian rulers, sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

3. One was killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 September 1984

No 1,596

JN221735 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,596 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O glorious Iraqis, O sons of our glorious Arab nation. O heroes of our brave Armed Forces everywhere. It has been made clear to the whole world that in launching its treacherous aggression against our struggling country on 4 September 1980, the spiteful Iranian enemy intended to occupy Iraqi soil, cities, and villages, and to transform the Iraqis, who are the bearers of the great messages of heaven and the great contributors to human civilization and culture, into followers of Persia and its charlatan rulers, whom the Zionists placed on the throne of tyranny and oppression so as to realize the Zionist dreams of weakening the Arabs and Muslims.

The Iranian enemy aggression was meant to return free, united, and prosperous Iraq to the ages of humiliation, backwardness, fragmentation, and dissipation. No sooner had the enemy began its flagrant aggression than the Iranian rulers voiced their intention to transfer the war to the peaceful Iraqi cities and the Iraqi soil. They began their evil, demented acts of shelling our cities and villages, closing our waterways to the outside world, and unilaterally canceling the 1975 Algiers agreement amid a mad campaign of empty warnings and ultimatums and attempts to foment sedition and terror in our happy, peaceful country.

These ambitions, which our people were well aware of, prompted our Armed Forces to confront and retaliate against this aggression by rushing into the Iranian territory on this day in 1980 in order to protect Iraq's chaste soil, the honor of its people, and its security from the evil designs of this treacherous suspect enemy, which is implementing the plots of world Zionism, imperialism, and reactionaryism.

O proud Iraqis. Despite the brilliant victories of great Iraq against the enemy on land, sea, and air, and its deterring the ugly Khomeynilite aggression; and despite the firm military position

of our Armed Forces, our wise leadership affirmed our principled stand, which calls for solving the dispute by peaceful means, on 28 September 1980 through our great leader Staff Marshal President Saddam Husayn. This stand was realized when our forces withdrew from Iranian territory between 20 and 29 June 1982 and when Iraq called for a just peace and an end to the bloodshed.

Our heroic Armed Forces proved its outstanding ability in confronting the aggressors along our borders. Our Armed Forces waged a series of the greatest and fiercest battles in modern times when the enemy continued its aggression with further intransigence, arrogance, and vanity, despite our forces' withdrawal to the borders. The enemy meant to penetrate and occupy our territory in order to realize its expansionist evil designs which the enemy made no effort to hide at all times.

Our brave Armed Forces, which heroically fought for 48 months, defeating all of the enemy's frustrated offensives and inflicting on its forces immense losses, affirm that they are always capable of teaching the enemy hard lessons and forcing it to suffer grave losses as long as it continues to insist on its empty arrogance and expansionist ambitions in Iraq and the Arab nation, and on its refusal to respect our sovereignty and our rights to sovereignty and independence. Our strike forces, which have been waging triumphant operations during the past years of the war, will remain strong, bold, and capable of crushing aggression and aggressors. Our steadfast people and their valiant Army will continue to fight their enemies until the Iranian regime renounces its black hatred and ambitions and spares Iran and its suffering people further disasters and destruction.

On the fourth anniversary of the brave Iraqi retaliation, the forces of the glorious Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah renew their pledge to the leader, the people, the homeland, the nation, and to the souls of our martyrs that our borders will remain secure and preserved no matter how long the war will take. They remain inspired by and derive their determination and strength from its inspired leader Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn. The enemies will reap only further defeats and humiliation.

The Iraqis will remain victorious because they fight for the truth, values, and dignified principles. Victory comes from God.

The results of the operations for last night and today are as follows:

1. In reply to the enemy's strikes against the Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq port installations on 16 September 1984, and following our previous statement on 20 September 1984, another warning blow was directed against the petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni port this morning.

2. Our brave artillery men pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, vehicles, and mortar emplacements opposite their forward positions in east Basra, killing four, wounding others, and destroying one boat, one heavy mortar, two infantry positions, one small vehicle, and one hardware stockpile. Fire also broke out in other positions.

3. One observation post was destroyed in the central sector.

4. One excavator was destroyed in the northern sector.

5. Escaping the forces of evil that are tampering with the fate of the Iranian people, a number of Iranian families sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector. They were all safely evacuated to the rear in order to enjoy peace and security in the land of peace.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 September 1984

No 1,597

JN231620 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,597 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces are continuing their valiant operations on the front in order to preserve the chastity of Iraqi soil and keep our people safe from the evil aggression of the mean Khomeynitic regime. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite its positions in the northern sector, killing four, wounding others, and destroying one infantry position. In other areas of the same sector, new groups of Iranian military as well as civilian personnel sought refuge with our forward units, escaping the tyranny and oppression of the criminals ruling Iran. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units carried out concentrated shelling of enemy positions, troop concentrations, and other selected targets east of Basra, inflicting a number of casualties and destroying one vehicle and one hardware stockpile. Huge fires were seen in other enemy positions.

3. Our forward units opened fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector, destroying two infantry positions and killing those manning them.

4. Two enemy men were either killed or wounded and one infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. Last night the criminal enemy shelled Basra's suburbs with heavy artillery. Six shells fell on the suburbs.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 September 1984

Defense Ministry Statement on War Anniversary

JN230700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi Defense Ministry has warned Iran against carrying out a new offensive against Iraqi territory, adding that the defeats that the aggressors will sustain will be harsher and more bitter than all their past defeats. In a

statement by the Defense Ministry's political guidance department published in *AL-QADISIYAH* today on the fourth anniversary of the Iraqi reply to the Iranian aggression, the Defense Ministry stressed that this time the lesson will be of a kind unprecedented in previous battles.

The Defense Ministry added that Iraqi victories throughout the 4 years of the war have been accompanied by setbacks, weakness, and fragmentation on the Iranian side, where a power struggle is taking place.

The Iranian economy has deteriorated to such an extent that it is incapable of meeting war expenditures and feeding the starving millions.

The Defense Ministry concluded by saying that the Iraqis are determined to end the conflict by inflicting a crushing final defeat on the aggressors.

Officer on 'New Sophisticated Weapons'
JN230651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep (INA) — A high-ranking officer has emphasized that Iraq has acquired new sophisticated weapons and equipment that are highly efficient and capable of confronting any Iranian air attack on Iraq.

In a statement published here today, the director of the antiaircraft corps at the Iraqi Defense Ministry, who holds the rank of staff major general, added that all plans and methods have been drawn up to confront any air aggression on Iraqi towns and installations.

He indicated that this corps has made accurate calculations of the role of the Iranian Air Force since the beginning of the war on 4 September 1980, and said: We will drive this Air Force out of the battle in a short time.

Minutes on Bilateral Relations Signed With GDR
JN212037 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Iraq and the GDR have signed the minutes of a joint meeting on the ways to promote bilateral relations in the field of transportation and communications, particularly railroads.

The joint minutes were signed for Iraq by 'Abd al-Sattar Qarman, transport and communications under secretary for institutional affairs, and for the GDR by Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission.

During his current visit to Berlin, Qarman held a series of talks with the GDR officials on the areas of bilateral cooperation and the ways of developing these relations in the field of transportation.

Housing Minister Visits Turkey, Meets With Ozal

For Turkish media and INA reportage on the visit to Turkey by Housing and Reconstruction Minister Muhammad Fadil Husayn, including his meeting with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, see the Turkey section of the 21 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Oil Minister on Reserves, Production
JN211025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has stated that Iraq's oil reserves will soon reach 100 billion barrels, thus putting Iraq in second place after Saudi Arabia in terms of oil potential. In a statement to INA, the minister said that Iraq's proven oil reserves are 65 billion barrels and that probable oil reserves are 46 billion barrels. He added that the Oil Ministry is currently implementing three oil export projects. The first is the pipeline passing through Saudi territory to the Red Sea. The second is the pipeline through Jordanian territory to the Gulf of Aqaba. He said that implementation of this second pipeline depends on security guarantees that the company executing the project has been asked to provide and without which the project will not be feasible. As for the third project, it consists of another pipeline through Turkish territory, in addition to the present one.

The Iraqi minister said that President Saddam Husayn's expression that one of the last two barrels to be produced in the world will be Iraqi constitutes the framework for Iraq's oil policy.

The oil minister said that before the Iranian aggression, Iraq's production capacity reached approximately 4 million barrels per day (BPD). When the Syrian regime banned the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian territory on 10 April 1982 — approximately 1 million BPD — Iraq's exports were restricted to 150,000 BPD through the Turkish pipeline. Taqi stressed that the Turkish pipeline's current capacity is 1 million BPD after improvements and expansions were made on the pipeline in August.

The oil minister said that Iraq's OPEC quota is 1.2 million BPD, a quota which is not commensurate with the real share Iraq would have had had it not been adopted in circumstances which prevented Iraq from producing more in view of the lack of export outlets. The Iraqi minister said that OPEC realizes Iraq has the right to exceed this quota when circumstances enable it to increase its production capacity, because this quota neither reflects Iraq's oil reserves and production capacity nor conforms to the size of its population or its financial needs. He added that these factors are usually taken into consideration when setting the quota for any OPEC country.

Concluding his statement, the minister said that many areas in Iraq still need to be surveyed and exploited. Seismological teams operating in Iraq continue to pinpoint new discoveries in old and new oil fields.

King Hussayn Scheduled To Visit Netherlands

JN221214 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — It has been learned that His Majesty King Hussayn will pay an official visit to the Netherlands at the start of next month. His majesty will be accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Nur. His majesty will hold talks with Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Affairs Minister Hans van den Broek.

AL-DUSTUR on Causes of Beirut Embassy Blast

JN220724 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 22 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-DUSTUR* writes about the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. It says: The surprising contradictions involved in the U.S. Embassy blast are that President Reagan's administration and envoys who were dispatched to the region are preoccupied with finding reasons for the operation and the motives of those who carried it out. It seems as if the United States — with its long history and experience in the region's affairs — still ignores the reasons for the tension and disputes in the Middle East which have existed for a long time. Although we realize that the United States knows full well the reasons and nature of this exacerbated situation that produced all these bitter events — the U.S. Embassy blast being one of them — we would like to state again the crux of the conflict and explain its main components. Perhaps the U.S. envoys will benefit from or become acquainted with the reasons for the conflict and exacerbated situation.

AL-DUSTUR continues: What exposed U.S. citizens in Lebanon and the Middle East to such dangers is inherent in U.S. policy itself, which has always ignored justice, wisdom, and moderation in its stands toward this region and its issues. This U.S. policy prefers blind bias toward Israel and its aggressive policy and ignores the Arab people's basic rights.

AL-DUSTUR concludes: The Beirut embassy blast, which was preceded by two similar operations in the Lebanese capital, must open the hearts and minds of the Americans to the real tribulation experienced by this region and to the reasons inherent in such bloody violence. This calls for reconsidering the principles of the current U.S. stand and examining the bases of U.S. policy in the Middle East, not only to know the reasons for such operations and the persons who are in charge of them, but also to root out violence, occupation, tension, and disputes.

AL-RA'Y Urges U.S. Restraint

JN230930 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "Between Revenge and Prudence," *AL-RA'Y* says: It is both dangerous and wrong for the U.S. presidential elections to become the platform from which the awaited response to the U.S. Embassy blast in Beirut emanates. There can be nothing worse than the instigative campaign of the Democratic Party candidate Mondale urging President Reagan to take some form of revenge in the region. Revenge in itself is not the real remedy for any phenomenon or incident, especially the type of incident to which the U.S. Embassy in Beirut was subjected. Revenge might even lead to unprecendented complications.

Fortunately, the U.S. arena is not devoid of prudent appeals that call for tackling the situation in a different way. The former U.S. ambassador to Damascus called for reassessing the U.S. policy in the region. He put the blame on the veto with which the United States aborted the Lebanese draft resolution to the UN Security Council, which called on Israel to apply the Geneva Convention to its practices in southern Lebanon. Moreover, British papers such as *THE GUARDIAN* and the *YORKSHIRE POST* called for exercising prudence and reassessing the U.S. Middle East policy.

AL-RA'Y adds: Thus, the U.S. Administration faces two completely different options. Whichever the U.S. Administration opts for, its choice will undoubtedly have very significant results. Revenge might have a more resounding impact on the presidential campaigns but it will not be the real remedy for such incidents. A reassessment of the U.S. policy in the region will be more courageous. However, the Zionist influence will not hesitate in hampering the second option and in preventing the U.S. Administration from opting for it.

At any rate, it is necessary to warn U.S. policymakers against taking heed of the calls for revenge being made by Mondale and his running mate Ferraro. Moreover, it is well to recall that violence, which the United States condemns, must not become its course of action. Violence and counterviolence will ultimately create a string of continuous tragedies, the results of which will not spare the region or the U.S. policy. We hope that the prudent call for reassessing the U.S. Middle East policy will find listening ears and a courageous, responsive will.

Moderates' Distrust of U.S. Policy Analyzed

JN220730 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 22 Sep 84 p 4

[Musa al-Kaylani article: "Are There No Other Options?"]

[Text] In case the press reports in the *WASHINGTON POST* are confirmed, then U.S. credibility here is in a really precarious position. The report says that "the Saudis were shocked in late 1983 when they learned that in 1979-1980 certain U.S. Defence Department officials had transmitted to the Israelis details of the designs and capabilities of the Saudi Air Defence system. This information was critical to the Israeli Air Force in carrying out the raid on the Osirac nuclear reactor in Baghdad in June 1981. To reach Baghdad, the Israeli F-15s and F-16s had to overfly Tabuk airbase in northern Saudi Arabia."

So what sort of a reliant friend and ally could the U.S. be to the Arabs?

Moderate Arab governments cannot but share King Husayn's opinion that "the United States had chosen to disqualify itself as the sole force in the Middle East that could help us all to move toward a just and durable peace".

To add to what was mentioned earlier, the *JOURNAL OF DEFENSE AND DIPLOMACY* revealed in its August issue the details of U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger's accord with the Israeli Defence Minister, which provides for the following:

— Joint Israeli-U.S. aerial and naval manoeuvres, presumably against a potential Soviet military attack in the region;

— Plans and exercise involving U.S. deployment of patrol boats and fighter aircraft;

— Purchase by the U.S. Navy of Israeli drone reconnaissance aircraft: (*AL-HASMISHMAR* — June 1, 1984).

As a normal reaction, moderate Arab states should implement a fundamental restructuring of their defence policies. Consequently, it is just normal — due to those considerations — to have the Saudi Government announcing a $4 billion arms deal with France and West Germany. It is equally normal to have Kuwait signing an arms deal with Moscow for $327 million. It would be only normal from an Arab point of view to make the United States pay the costs of its strategic partnership with Israel. It would also be normal to make the United States pay the price of its tens of vetoes at the U.N. Security Council in total indiscriminate bias for Israel. It would be only normal to reassess and re-evaluate the Arab-American relationship — liability and assets.

It is high time for the Arab summits to look retrospectively and decide what course of action should be followed regarding the exposed terrorising facts revealed since the last Arab summit. With the American stance as it is, moderate Arab states turned to Europe for political support of their just cause as well as for their major defence requirements. But would the United States pressure other moderate Arab states and to corner Gulf and North African Arabs to face the drastic "no other alternative but" with all its political and economic ramifications?

Greek Prime Minister To Pay Visit 25 Sep

JN221215 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AL-RA'Y* has learned that the Greek prime minister will pay an official visit to Jordan on Tuesday. During his 3-day visit, he will meet with ranking Jordanian officials to discuss bilateral relations and international issues.

Parliamentarian Lauds Soviet Peace Efforts

JN221045 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep (PETRA) — Ahmad al-Tarawinah, member of the Senate and head of the Jordanian parliamentary delegation now visiting the USSR, has praised Soviet efforts for world peace as well as its initiatives aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. He expressed deep appreciation for the Soviet people's firm support for the just Arab cause. The Jordanian delegation met with Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation will visit Dushanbe and Leningrad. The Jordanian delegation's visit to the USSR is in response to an invitation by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

French Source Cited on Arms Supply Deal

JN211627 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Paris — A responsible source in the French Defense Ministry has praised the results of last week's visit to Jordan by French Defense Minister Charles Hernu. The source said that this visit affirmed the profound friendship and the identity of views between France and Jordan in the political field and reflects the two country's military cooperation.

In a statement to the PETRA correspondent in Paris, the source also said that the Jordanian-French committee formed in the wake of the visit will be an instrument for strengthening the bonds of military cooperation between France and Jordan. This is because the French are ready to meet Jordan's demands for the weapons it requires, in accordance with a political decision that was apparent in President Mitterrand's visit to Jordan last July and in view of the two countries' spirit of friendship and understanding. The source added that supplying Jordan with the weapons it requires is considered necessary for preserving its independence and national sovereignty.

Jordan To Attend IAEA Session in Vienna

JN220930 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 22 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Director of Energy at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Ibrahim Badran Friday said that the 28th session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which will be held in the Austrian capital of Vienna on Sept. 24, will discuss subjects related to protecting atomic installations from military attacks, the complications of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, technical aid and the IAEA's programmes and future plans, in addition to administrative and financial aspects.

Dr Badran, who will represent Jordan at the meetings, also said that during the meetings the chairman and vice-chairman of the session and assistants to the president will be elected, in addition to discussing a letter from the United Nations secretary general in which he calls for the use of energy for peaceful purposes and expresses U.N. interest in the agency's works.

The conferees will discuss the IAEA director general's report on the activities of the agency during last year and its achievements, in addition to the aid it provided for the developing countries to utilise nuclear technology for developing their resources.

Dr Badran added that the conference will concentrate on four major subjects; the nuclear capabilities of South Africa, the Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, protecting nuclear installations which are designed for peaceful purposes from military attacks and an international agreement for physical protection of nuclear materials.

Concerning the nuclear capabilities of South Africa, Dr Badran drew attention to the nuclear cooperation between the racial state of South Africa and Israel, saying that such cooperation poses real danger to world peace and to the future of African states, particularly as the two countries have expansionist and racial activities and reject any international supervision by the IAEA on their nuclear installations.

Speaking about the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Dr Badran said this subject is still fresh in the minds of people and that a number of states feel that the Israeli threat to attack nuclear reactors still exists.

In the previous IAEA session Jordan requested the development of the concept of international guarantee systems into a system where the state concerned undertakes not to use nuclear installations except for peaceful purposes while the international community guarantees for the state any other arrangements including safeguarding and protecting its installations from any external threats or attacks.

Senate President, Delegation Leave for Geneva

JN221556 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Amman, 22 Sep (PETRA) — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi left Amman today leading a parliamentary delegation to the IPU meetings that will begin in Geneva today and will continue through 29 September.

In a statement to PETRA, Al-Lawzi said that he will deliver Jordan's speech at the conference. The speech, he said, will be on Jordan's position on the Middle East issues. He added that he will emphasize the quest of both Jordan and the Arab nation for a just peace that will guarantee for the Palestinian people the right to determine independently their own destiny on their land.

Details of Recent Tapline Agreement Reported

JN231403 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 23 Sep 84 p 4

[By Fahd al-Fanik]

[Text] The Government of Jordan reached a new accord last week with the Tapline Company which ended a dispute over the future of the pipeline and funding the cost of its running.

The Tapline Co. committed itself to supplying Jordan with all its needs of crude oil, and Jordan in return accepted to absorb the full cost of keeping the line in operation, estimated to be $26.7 million, but not the social costs of $15 million a year.

The agreement is cancellable by either party giving a two year advance notice, but neither party can serve such a notice before October 1985, which means that the minimum duration of the new arrangement is three years, but there is no reason to believe that it will not continue for a longer period.

The fact that the Tapline was ready to supply Jordan with its needs of crude oil is not a costly undertaking, especially when we take into account the present glut in the oil markets, and the drop in the spot prices below the $29 per barrel payable by Jordan, being the official price of OPEC.

The only concession on this count is that the Tapline allowed a 45 days grace period for payment which means a forgone interest of 43 cents per barrel.

The cost which will be reimbursed by Jordan to the Tapline is the actual cost incurred to keep the line operational, (excluding social expenses). This cost is estimated to be $25-27 million in the first year according to the Tapline budget but will be subject to variation in the future.

Since the Government of Jordan is shouldering this cost, it will have the right to examine and approve the annual budget of the Tapline before-hand and to audit the company's books of accounts to satisfy itself that it is charged only with the actual necessary cost of operation.

The Tapline has previously served Jordan an impossible notice to shut off the line as of the end of 1985 on financial grounds, despite the fact that it is the only means of importing crude oil to the country.

It also offered to sell the pipeline to the Government of Jordan for a nominal price, but Jordan declined the offer.

PETROLEUM ECONOMIST, the respected international energy monthly magazine published in its July 84 issue that within months of announcing it, that Tapline, would close entirely at the end of 1985. The Saudi authorities have announced its resurrection, because it has a major role to play in Saudi domestic plans, while also supplementing export capacity of the much bigger petroline outlet.

The reason given by *PETROLEUM ECONOMIST* for the switch in policy is the need to supply 160,000 b/d of crude to the refinery planned for Al-Qasim province. Construction contracts for this project are now being placed, and start-up is set for late 1987. The location chosen is 35 kilometres north of (Buraydah). Since the latter is on the route of petroline, a spur was laid to the new refinery site a couple of years ago.

As a result it was decided that the almost-defunct Tapline could be used instead. Aramco, which is overseeing Al-Qasim refinery development for Petromin, will now lay a spur from Qaysumah on Tapline. Petroline will in effect gain a further 160,000 b/d of export throughput.

The Tapline therefore became more accomodating to Jordan, which under-wrote the interim cost of keeping the pipe alive.

Jordan used to pay only 50 cents per barrel as a fee for using the line. This cost will now jump more than three fold to become around $1.60 depending on the quantity imported. This is still less than the $2.55, which the Tapline was claiming to cover all operational and social costs.

The agreement signed last week did not specifically state that the cost paid by Jordan will be reduced if and when the pipe is being used for other purposes, but the preamble refers to the pipe being operated solely for Jordan's needs as a justification for having to pick up its entire operational cost.

This implies that as soon as the Tapline starts to serve other purposes, or it becomes evident that it will, the cost payable by Jordan will be revised. The Tapline Co. categorically denies that the line is planned or will be used at any time for any purpose except supplying Jordan. It remains to be seen whether this is so.

It is worth noting that the Saudi Government for obvious reasons, kept its distance from all negotiations over Tapline. It preferred to leave the Government of Jordan to deal with the Tapline (in theory a private company) rather than make it a state to state affair.

Al-Jumayyil Delivers Anniversary Message

NC221930 Beirut Television Service in Arabic 1753 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Message by President Amin al-Jumayyil on second anniversary of assuming office — live or recorded]

[Text] Lebanese citizens: Year after year passes and wagering on defeating Lebanon's entity and constituents continue. However, with you I keep wagering on its salvation and on its existence as a united, free, and healthy homeland. There is no reason for despair when a homeland, which was subjected for 10 years to the most dangerous and fierce tribulations, remains steadfast despite the undermining by all those seeking to fragment its territory, people, and institutions. It is a taxing task, even a huge one, to consolidate the fundamentals of its existence, its persistence to survive, and its ability to seize its freedom.

It is obvious on this occasion that the goal of freedom, liberation, and withdrawals will remain a top priority, this goal being your aspiration and the regime's slogan.

How can a homeland emerge while it is divided, how can the land be united while it is like islands, and how can the people reunite while they are displaced within groups, some of which are separated from the others?

I believe you are well aware of the ceaseless intensive efforts which we have made for the sake of this important issue. We have marshaled all potentials on all levels, particularly those pertaining to international forums and fraternal and friendly forces. But international interests, with their conflicts, have under certain circumstances and realities constituted a stumbling block vis-a-vis the achievements of the objective of liberation and salvation.

While we hope that international considerations [i'tibarat] will give less contradictory and more positive chances to Lebanon, we must reiterate that salvation is something that depends on us before anyone else. The issue of salvation depends on the joint national will before any other will. Moreover, salvation is linked with the unity of all the Lebanese forces before any help or support.

It has become poignantly evident that the internal Lebanese disintegration is the principal cause which is obstructing the security march and the unity of all Lebanon. It is obvious that a whole, strong, concerted, and stabilized Lebanon is the sole guarantee for every area, sect, group, and party.

Giving up the whole in favor of parts will generate divisions and will entrench partitionism and geographical fragmentation [tafassukh] as well as sectarian chauvinism. This will inevitably lead to the loss of unified and free Lebanon, to which the Lebanese mourners aspire.

Needless to say, the salvation march certainly begins from the line facing the war march. Since the internal Lebanese division was generated from outside, Lebanese unity must come from the inside. Also, the salvation march must be launched simultaneously with three basic principles: Without the consolidation of security the unity of ranks will be obstructed; without this unity the signs of salvation will be destroyed; and without winning the battle of unity there can be no victory in the battle of liberation.

Lebanese, on this occasion I will not review the facts and affairs that have accompanied my 2 years in office, but I will leave this to history and historians. However, I will join you, officials, leaders, and citizens, in deleting every page of the past which does not augur good tidings for the future. I call for a compassionate pause for the wounded homeland, the citizen seeking tranquillity and security, and for every mother, wife, or sister in a state of mourning, and a grieving father or brother, and a passionate pause for the effects of destruction so that the pages of its hardships will be a lesson for the present and a beginning of building the future.

I call on all sides and factions to focus on Lebanon's present worries, to the security, economic, social, and living situations. Although the situation is not at such a horrible point of disintegration as some exploiters imagine, it will however increase emigration, lead to loss of hope, and it will paralyze the services which are Lebanon's vital arteries.

It is sufficient that Lebanon's principal resources, which were based on a stable situation and confidence in a free economic system, will be maintained to ensure a kind of continuity, and this despite the deteriorating security situation and disturbances, will emerge as a miracle.

This strengthens our confidence that the economic and trade movement will catch up and cover every deficit when security and stability is achieved.

Perhaps the stress on security stability and on practices will remain the topic of every citizen and every official. While the security situation has achieved some proportionate progress in the past months it, however, continues to swing between standstill and escalation. Moreover, it endangers the citizen's life daily, disrupts his livelihood, and reflects negatively on the economic situation.

Such a situation creates wide gaps through which exploiters infiltrate to tamper with Lebanon's fateful affairs. It is in the interest of these exploiters that Lebanon should remain an arena of chaos, disturbances, and anxiety.

The question that is being asked is whether the crisis hitting Lebanon is greater than it and greater than the capability of its sons and whether it is helpless toward it as long as it is in the hands of the great powers. The natural answer to this question and impression is that the crisis becomes greater than us if we are separated into small, divided, and conflicting groups. With a united stance and ranks we are capable of facing any crisis regardless of its size and any war regardless of its severity.

I have great confidence in the Lebanese people's awareness and their firm determination to eliminate ordeals and difficulties. I am encouraged in this by the efforts made by the Government of National Unity during the ministerial conclave and by the initiative for a new beginning which will ensure national unanimity that will put Lebanon on the road of salvation.

The government will deal with various subjects raised before the ministerial conclave and any urgent question be it with respect to arriving at security arrangements which will ensure the Israeli withdrawal from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya as soon as possible or with respect to the pending security issues through an integral security plan which will consolidate the Army's unity and cohesion and will bring about wider control of the Lebanese authority to ensure tranquillity for the citizens and stability for the homeland.

The ministerial conclaves will continue to discuss the political and constitutional reforms to achieve the sublime Lebanese interest with the participation of the appropriate committees which represent various sides and trends. These committees will be trying to develop our national institutions. The government, on its part, will be earnestly making plans to develop Lebanese areas so that every community will get its fair share according to the principles of social justice and so that more cohesion is achieved among Lebanese areas and communities.

Parallel to the political, constitutional, and administrative reforms, and to the efforts made to promote security and stability, I will be doing my best to rebuild what the war demolished according to a plan for reconstruction and development. I will also do everything to help the evacuees return to their areas.

We have prepared the necessary studies for economic reforms, for stimulating trade and services, and for creating more jobs. Of course, all this hinges on our unwavering will and persistent determination — the determination of everyone of us — to extract Lebanon from the abyss and get it back on its feet. We are pinning great hopes on Syrian support and the special interest shown by President Hafiz al-Asad for the march toward security and political salvation in Lebanon. Similar hopes are also pinned on the generous initiatives made by the rest of our brothers to help Lebanon restore its active and distinctive role in the Arab world.

Finally, my confidence in you is shown by my unshakeable wager on a whole integrated Lebanon. Lebanon is not the center, the north, the south, or Al-Biqa': It is a Lebanon whose responsibility we all shoulder that includes its land, men, and [national] characteristics as well as its free atmosphere. It is a Lebanon which has been built with the bodies of its sons in every Lebanese area. The blood of martyrdom erupted from its soil to guide those who believe in it.

This is the Lebanon which we want and for which sacrifices will always be cheap. Long live Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil Says No Syrian Objection to Pact

NC231408 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] In an interview with *DER SPIEGEL*, President Amin al-Jumayyil emphasized that Syria does not object to any security agreement between Lebanon and Israel. Al-Jumayyil noted that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad agrees that elements that would endanger peace should not be permitted to enter southern Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil expressed his readiness to sign an agreement ensuring security along the Lebanese-Israeli border and to take measures for guaranteeing this security.

Al-Jumayyil said: I believe that, between now and the end of my term of office, we will achieve the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the disbanding of all militias in a manner that would remove all the obstacles precluding the restoration of confidence among all the Lebanese people.

Further on Interview

NC231742 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] In an interview to be published in tomorrow's issue of *DER SPIEGEL*, President Amin al-Jumayyil expressed the belief that all foreign forces will withdraw from Lebanon and all militias will be disbanded before the end of his term of office in order to remove the basic obstacles hindering the restoration of confidence among all the Lebanese.

Al-Jumayyil said: We Lebanese do not accept the present sad situation, just as the Germans do not accept the division of their country. We shall regain our land, meter by meter.

Answering a question about the differences among the Lebanese, Al-Jumayyil said: I pay utmost attention to this matter. The silent majority of the people do not want to hear about war. If the mad fighting continues for long, this will be national suicide.

Al-Jumayyil added: Lebanese territory is divided. Let it be. The Lebanese people are not divided, however. Here lies our hope.

He added: The Muslims and Christians recognize that they can only harm themselves through armed conflict and that they were or still are tools of foreign countries.

He pointed out that everyone must be persuaded that the Lebanese want to see their country free and united.

Al-Jumayyil said he is convinced that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad wants to help Lebanon establish peace and order.

He added: I am ready to sign a border security agreement between Lebanon and Syria [as heard] and to take the necessary measures to guarantee this agreement.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From Urquhart

NC211250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Within the context of following up the situation in the south, President Amin al-Jumayyil today received a message from UN Assistant Secretary General Urquhart. The message, which was conveyed by one of Urquhart's aides, deals with the outcome of Urquhart's tour of several Middle East countries — including Lebanon — and the contacts the United Nations is holding to tackle the situation in the south.

Al-Jumayyil Receives U.S.' Murphy 22 Sep
NC220915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Richard Murphy, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, and Robert Oakley, President Reagan's adviser for combatting terrorism at 1150 today. Reginald Bartholomew, U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, attended the meeting.

Karami Meets With U.S. Official, Comments
NC221434 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami made a statement a short while ago about the meeting with Mr Murphy. Karami also spoke about all current questions, the explosion in the security situation yesterday and the Suhmur incident. Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We have received Mr Murphy, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, with whom we discussed the regrettable incident at the U.S. Embassy in 'Awkar. We have rejected such methods, which are the results of abnormal situations existing not only in Lebanon but also in all the Arab countries. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the reasons so as to foil and contain such methods. We in Lebanon, where the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya are occupied, have expressed our views. While we hear some statements about Israel's readiness to withdraw from these areas, we find that what is happening in there is in fact painful and inhuman. Such practices are continuing, and at times with some escalation as a few days ago in Suhmur which is a peaceful township. What had this township done to deserve a massacre in which dozens of its citizens were killed? Several persons were imprisoned and others are being subjected to abnormal practices and to unacceptable pressures. There are attempts — which we sense and hear about — to stir up sectarian strife in many areas. This does not indicate any seriousness in dealing with the question of withdrawals. We cannot tolerate in any area the practices to which the Lebanese people are subjected.

Likewise, we are for Lebanon's integrity and sovereignty. We are working toward this. During the few months since the Government of National Unity was formed we have been seeking to consolidate this so that Lebanon will be ready with all its resources to carry out its duty to liberate the country and to set up its institutions on sound bases, which will enable the authority to extend its control over all parts of Lebanon.

We must also be ready to benefit from opportunities which may be available at any time so that Lebanon will be prepared to defend itself and the area when necessary. What is required is just solutions to put an end to such abnormal practices and behavior. Violence and terrorism, in the view of some people, cannot be averted except by having just arrangements which are fair to the wronged and which restore their rights.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Karami] In light of the current developments, I sensed from Mr Murphy's talk that there is a U.S. readiness to help find suitable solutions to these thorny local, regional, and international issues. In this spirit we will prepare ourselves to make the necessary security and political arrangements at the official level so that we can utilize all these preparations to free ourselves and liberate our country from all the vestiges accumulated over the past 10 years.

There are kidnapped, detained, and wronged people whose problems must be dealt with. They include Americans, Lebanese, and various other nationalities. I reiterate that as human beings we have our feelings, senses, rights, and dignity. We do not accept that anyone is wronged or any citizen or person unjustly detained because of actions by others. While calling for the release of the kidnapped Lebanese, we likewise call for freeing the kidnapped Americans and others. We emphasized this to Mr Murphy.

[Reporter] It was reported from Israel that the talks dealt with the security arrangements which Lebanon might initiate indirectly with Israel. What was the U.S. stance regarding this?

[Karami] I believe that our stance is clear to all, particularly to the U.S. side. As we have repeatedly said, we are looking for a friendly side or a state desiring to help us to liberate the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, provided that there shall be no direct contacts. Moreover, we accept no condition that would affect our sovereignty. We are, therefore, waiting, be it through the United Nations, the United States, France, Britain, or any other friendly state desiring to help us, to achieve what we are seeking.

[Reporter] Has the U.S. envoy conveyed a message within this context today?

[Karami] The U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state knows well what the U.S. policy is. Within this framework we listened to him. We have outlined our policy and demands. It is our right which have been violated; all these violations against our territory and people must end.

[Reporter] At the local political level, is everything going well with respect to the second round of ministerial conclaves which wil begin this coming Monday?

[Karami] there is no doubt that positive aspects have emerged from the ministerial conclaves. We hope this atmosphere will continue because the train is on the track and nothing can prevent it from taking its course so that we can bring about political reforms and put the security plans in force.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Karami] I would like to stress that nothing can hinder the salvation process. We have begun our work and will continue. God willing, we will reach our goals of liberation, the restoration of security and stability, and political reforms.

[Reporter] Are you satisfied with the outcome of conclave sessions?

[Karami] I am fully satisfied, God willing.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, the security situation erupted this morning and during the night. Is the side that caused the situation to erupt known?

[Karami] In fact, I have not discussed this because so far I have not received security reports about this.

[Reporter] With respect to the U.S. Embassy blast, has the investigation reached any conclusion as to which party is responsible?

[Karami] The investigation is not over yet. We have not determined who is responsible. It will be officially announced when this is known.

[Reporter] Have you received an invitation today to visit Iran?

[Karami] No, in fact, the Iranian official conveyed to me a message from the Iranian foreign minister relating to their decisive stance regarding Israel's presence in the United Nations. They are demanding the dismissal of Israel from the United Nations. [end recording]

Murphy Discusses Cooperation Against Terrorism

NC221642 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The talks being held by Richard Murphy, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, with Lebanese officials, led by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami, are apparently not confined to the ongoing investigations into the U.S. Embassy explosion. Rather these talks, according to sources, have also dealt with the general U.S. role in Lebanon and the region.

During the talks, the Lebanese-U.S. dossier was reviewed and the two sides discussed the U.S. role and moves in the future. The Lebanese side reiterated commitment to the continuing distinguished relations between the two countries. The Lebanese side further hoped that the U.S. Embassy explosion would not be a factor in deterring the United States but in motivating it toward establishing peace in Lebanon. In this regard, the issue of security arrangements in the south and the U.S. role toward these arrangements was raised.

The two sides also discussed possible cooperation between the Lebanese and the international intelligence apparatus to combat terrorism.

Karami Receives Letter From Iranian Counterpart

NC220926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] At 1000 today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami received in his office at the Government House Nasrallah Tajik, political adviser to the Iranian foreign minister, who was accompanied by Mahmud Nuran, Iranian charge d'affaires in Lebanon.

After the 1-hour meeting, Tajik said: I handed Prime Minister Karami a letter from his Iranian counterpart, which was concerned with expelling the Israeli enemy from the UN Organization. We also asked for the Lebanese state's help in this matter.

Karami: Security Plan To Be Implemented 25 Sep

NC231811 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting of the Northern Coordination Committee this evening. Following the meeting, Karami said the following:

The Northern Coordination Committee met and took note of the results of the meetings between the Islamic Grouping and the Arab Democratic Party, particularly the meetings convened in Damascus at Syria's behest — the basic topic of tonight's meeting. The committee agreed that implementation of the Damascus agreement will begin as of 0600 on 25 September. Gunmen will be withdrawn and heavy weapons will be collected at specific locations.

These measures will be overseen by a joint committee comprising Army and Internal Security Forces officers, the ADF commander, and representatives of the Arab Democratic Party, the Islamic Grouping, and the Northern Coordination Committee.

Reports on U.S. Embassy Casualties Conflict

NC220601 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The search for bodies under the rubble [at the U.S. Embassy building in Beirut] ended yesterday. There is conflicting information about the real number of casualties.

According to a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy, 6 persons were killed, but, according to Internal Security Forces information, 10 persons were killed. However, according to a committee of legal doctors, which has been charged with examining the bodies, 12 persons were killed. But, according to Lebanese Red Cross and civil defense sources which removed the casualties, 24 persons were killed.

Skaf Chairs Meeting on Embassy Security

NC221445 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Acting Interior Minister Joseph Skaf held a meeting today attended by the Foreign Ministry secretary general, the director general of public security, the Internal Security Forces director general, and the French military attache who outlined the security difficulties experienced by the French Embassy in Beirut.

The meeting was devoted to discussing the security of embassies and their staff. A proposal was made at the meeting to establish a special city for foreign embassies in Lebanon.

U.S. Embassy Attack Result of Mideast Policy

GF211202 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 21 Sep (WAKH) — In Kuwait the daily newspaper *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* criticized Reagan and U.S. Government policy on Arab issues and regretted the U.S. policy of beating about the bush and denying the facts.

Referring to the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* says:

"The suicidal attack on the U.S. Embassy was not a surprise. It is linked to the direct U.S. support for Israel. It is a cry against the extent of U.S. capitulation to Israeli pressure."

AL-RAY AL-'AMM says that the attack on the embassy is an inevitable result of the policy of supporting Israeli aggression against Lebanon and persistence in suppressing justice and supporting the unjust Israeli stand with all forms of aid.

The paper says the embassy attack coincides with the anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres and follows the U.S. veto on the Lebanese draft resolution at the UN Security Council condemning Israeli measures against the population of southern Lebanon.

AL-RAY AL-'AMM asks:

Was the Lebanese draft resolution so biased that a superpower had to use the veto in a flagrant defiance of the international community which was unanimous in condemning Israeli occupation and actions in the occupied Arab territories and southern Lebanon?

Skaf Blames Israel for Suhmur Incident

NC221725 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Minister Joseph Skaf blamed Israel for what happened in Suhmur, saying that, according to international norms and agreements, occupation forces are responsible for the inhabitants' safety in the occupied areas.

Skaf also accused foreign elements of interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs in a way that raises tension in Tripoli and the mountain and said that something wrong is going on.

Kidnapped REUTER Correspondent Released

NC211953 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut, Sept 21 (AFP) — A correspondent here for the British news agency REUTER who had been kidnapped in the Al-Biqa' valley on August 29 was freed today, REUTER officials said.

They said Jonathan Wright showed up in good health at the Beirut bureau this morning and left later for London with the agency's bureau chief in Lebanon, David Betts.

Army Command's Statement on Security Setback

NC221640 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The Army Command's Directorate of Guidance has issued the following statement on this morning's security setback: At 0030 on 22 September Army positions in Suq al-Gharb came under artillery, rocket and tank fire from areas in Shamlan, 'Ayn 'Unut, Kayfun, 'Ayn [illegible], Al-Ma'rufiyah, Ra's al-Jabal, Al-Shuwayfat, Dayr Qubil, and Khaldah Triangle. The Army returned the fire. As of 0235 some residential areas in Greater Beirut, B'abda, Al-Yarzi, Kafr Shima, Sahil al-Matn, and some villages in Jubayl came under artillery fire. A cease-fire agreement was reached at 0340. The situation eased gradually and the clashes finally stopped at 0400. Six military men were wounded and fires broke out in Suq al-Gharb, B'abda, and Al-Hadath.

Fighting Reported in Mountain Areas 23 Sep

NC232136 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2100 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Army and the Phalangist forces continued their attacks tonight as part of the obstacles they try to create whenever a ray of hope appears. Flares were fired over Barja at 2300 tonight. Severe tension is reported in the Suq al-Gharb area. Army units have been directing gunfire at Al-Ghabun and at the Beirut-Damascus Highway from the Al-Khara'ib building since 2200. Kayfun came under machine gun and rocket fire from Qal'at al-Hisn at 2230. The Bayser hills came under tank fire from Suq al-Gharb at 2240. A cease-fire was declared at 2300, but the Army did not abide by it. 'Alayh also received gunfire from Suq al-Gharb. The situation is still tense at this time.

3 Israelis Reportedly Killed in Ambush 24 Sep

NC240724 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0720 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Unidentified gunmen ambushed an Israeli intelligence vehicle at 0130 today in the Kawkaba in 'Arab area in the Rashyayya district, killing three Israelis. Israeli forces are now launching raids and large-scale arrests in the area.

Resistance Fighters Attack Israeli Position

NC230847 Beirut Domestic in Arabic 0815 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] In the first operation of its kind in the Sidon area, national resistance men this morning attacked an Israeli Army position on the Al-Awwali bridge at Sidon's northern entrance with automatic weapons and hand grenades.

Eyewitnesses said the national resistance men set off in a high-speed rubber boat in the sea and sped up the mouth of the Al-Awwali River and opened heavy gunfire on the Israeli position. The men manning the position returned the fire. A 5-minute battle ensued, during which an Israeli patrol boat that was stationed off Sidon's shores intervened. Several Israeli vehicles

were seen moving along the eastern boulevard in Sidon, heading for the Al-Awwali River, where they cordoned off the area.

It has not been possible to determine the number of casualties. However, it was reiterated that three of the boat's passengers were martyred and two others were wounded.

The Israeli forces and Lahd's army have taken stringent security precautions on the Al-Awwali bridge and prevented anyone from approaching the area.

They also raised the degree of precaution in all the military positions in Sidon and its vicinity.

3 Palestinians Killed on Al-Awwali River

NC230733 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the south reports the Israeli forces killed three of the five Palestinians who infiltrated the Al-Awwali River in a dinghy this morning and opened fire on the Israelis and on those crossing the bridge. The Israeli forces took the other two prisoner when an Israeli cruiser intervened. The Israeli forces then combed the area.

Our correspondent added that information confirms this Palestinian group left from Burj al-Barajinah. The Al-Awwali bridge road is still closed because of the incident.

Demonstration in Beirut on Resistance Anniversary

NC231152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] A large demonstration was staged in Beirut today on the second anniversary of the eruption of the national resistance. It included thousands of citizens, several scouts organizations, and civil defense members. The demonstrators carried placards denouncing the Israeli occupation and affirming that the march will continue until the occupied Lebanese territories are liberated from the Israeli enemy.

A large number of functionaries and political trade union and information figures marched in the forefront of the demonstration. They were accompanied by members of the Army and Internal Security Forces. The demonstrators cheered the national resistance men. A scouts band accompanied the demonstrators. The demonstration ended at Al-Sanai' garden where the demonstrators sang national songs.

Damascus Views Possible U.S. Retaliation

JN221303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, may God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Reports received from Washington during the past 2 days do not call for satisfaction in the region. Since the U.S. Embassy blast in Beirut, reports, statements, and comments from Washington include nervousness and threats and spunk of retaliation and other things which, if implemented, could not serve the issues of security, stability, and tranquillity in the region.

Today it was announced in Washington that U.S. warships would be positioned off the Lebanese coast to be used in retaliatory acts President Ronald Reagan's administration may resort to. Dispatching ships to Lebanese waters and waters near Lebanon and other countries is not a new matter to Reagan's administration. It also moved a great number of ships to the eastern Mediterranean, positioned U.S. Marines in Lebanese territory, and tried to use the fleet and Marines to impose its will over another people and put Lebanon under the U.S. eagle's wing, turning it into an extension of the security zone of the first U.S. ally in the region — Israel. However, U.S. military interference at that time did not help achieve peace or save Lebanon. It did not achieve the objectives of the U.S. Administration. As everybody knows, the U.S. military adventure in Lebanon ended in failure similar in historical importance to the U.S. defeat in Vietnam and the rest of Indochina.

If many U.S. officials expressed determination to retaliate for their defeat after the withdrawal from Lebanon. President Reagan now needs an issue in his current election battle to compensate for his moral loss in Lebanon and the Middle East. He must link this issue with an Israeli Government consisting of the Ma'arakh and the Likud, together with its aggressive program, regional ambitions, and eroding economic and financial crisis. These factors make it a pressing need to examine closely and vigilantly the old and new U.S. talk about retaliation. It also makes it a pressing need to be concerned about Shim'on Peres' coming visit to Washington in view of the known aggressive coalition between the United States and Israel.

U.S. rulers attempt to use the guise of resisting terrorism to carry out schemes drawn up perhaps months earlier, as the case was with the Israeli invasion. It is known that Israel's rulers seized the attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador in London as a pretext for the invasion.

Terrorism is despica[illegible], but the U.S. rulers' understanding of terrorism is wrong. They believe that anyone who resists their schemes is a terrorist, any regime that rejects U.S. hegemony is a terrorist regime, and any national liberation movement is a terrorist movement. This, despite the fact that the United States overlooks the terrorism that has become a state policy in Israel.

It is in the interest of peace and security that U.S. rulers not be dragged into carrying out Israel's ambitions through talking about retaliating for a terrorist operation. Otherwise, any adventure or aggression will lead to consequences that will harm peace efforts and endeavors aimed at achieving an exit for the exacerbated and frozen situation in the region.

Damascus on Possible U.S.-Israeli Aggression

JN231303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Anyone who follows the Zionist-imperialist design directed against our region in particular, will immediately realize that the objectives of this design have not changed. These objectives are: First, imposing U.S. hegemony over the entire region; second, entrenching Zionist occupation of Arab territories in preparation to expand such occupation; and third, spreading the Camp David course to include the entire Arab region.

This design failed as a result of the inability of the imperialists and Zionists to make Lebanon the second country to accept signing a treaty with the Zionist entity, particularly following the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, regarded as a strategic defeat for the U.S. Administration and the Tel Aviv leaders. However, this failure has not succeeded in preventing them from continuing their efforts in a different method to achieve their objectives.

Washington exploited the explosion at the U.S. Embassy's new building in Beirut to begin continuous meetings of the U.S. National Security Council and form a war committee to discuss retaliatory action to the embassy incident. Reports from Washington affirmed that Reagan had charged a committee comprising his Secretary of State Shultz, his war minister Weinberger, and a number of military commanders to submit an urgent report on the military measures which the U.S. Administration can adopt in reply to the embassy explosion. Preparatory to these measures, Reagan urgently dispatched three warships to the Lebanese shores as the vanguard of U.S. naval presence and a platform from which the U.S. aggression will be launched if the Pentagon makes such a decision.

These moves coincided with swift contacts between Zionist war minister Rabin and U.S. war minister Weinberger. They agreed on a visit by a senior U.S. military delegation to Tel Aviv to discuss the measures that have to be made in Lebanon, particularly after Rabin had affirmed his willingness to implement everything asked of him. By also noting the obvious Israeli military concentrations in Al-Biqa' and along the contact lines with the Syrian forces, and Rabin's statements that Syria is Israel's main enemy, we will realize the conspiracy being planned against us — a new U.S.-Israeli aggression against Syria across the Lebanese territory, on the pretext of replying to the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

This preparation clearly indicates the advanced stage of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation and coordination against the Arabs. It also expresses an urgent need for the U.S. and Israeli aggressors to make their presence felt and to rid themselves of their deepening crises. Moreover, they believe that a certain military

action in Lebanon might restore confidence in the two administrations in Washington and Tel Aviv. Reagan needs such confidence to stay in the White House, and Peres needs it to proceed with his government.

All that is left for us to say is that we in Syria, in cooperation with the Arab and world liberation and progressive forces, and after dealing actual blows to the imperialist-Zionist design, will continue to be cautious and alert to confront any possible aggression and inflict further defeats against the aggressors.

LE MONDE Reports Rif'at al-Asad in Paris

PM211441 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Sep 84 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Arrival of Mr Rif'at al-Asad in France"]

[Text] Mr Rif'at al-Asad, younger brother of the Syrian head of state and vice president of the Republic, arrived in Paris from Geneva on board a special aircraft on the night of 18-19 September accompanied by a group of aides. It has not been possible to obtain any indication on the duration of the Syrian vice president's visit to France or where he is residing.

Mr al-Asad, who owns a house in Saint-Nom-la-Bretoche, in the Paris region, and an apartment in a wealthy area of the capital, is apparently now negotiating to buy a luxury residence in the outer suburbs. He has made several brief visits to France in recent months and 2 of his wives and 7 of his 14 children have been living in France since the beginning of the summer.

The French authorities have refrained from any comment on Mr Rif'at al-Asad's visit, and according to Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas, he has been declared persona non grata in Syria. That statement was denied by the Syrian vice president's entourage and he justifies his prolonged visit to Europe by invoking "medical reasons."

Information Minister on Lebanon, Other Topics

JN231600 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1458 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 23 Sep (SANA) — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has stated that Syria will continue to support fraternal Lebanon until it is liberated from the Zionist invaders and until it returns to the Arab nation as an independent country with a unified territory and people. In an interview granted to the Lebanese magazine *MONDAY MORNING* and the Lebanese newspaper *AL-BAYRAQ* to be published tomorrow, the minister described Syria's relations with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil as good and sincere relations characterized by mutual understanding. He said: It is well known that we encourage and support any nationalist trend that promotes Lebanon's unity, that is, the unity of the Lebanese people and territory and Lebanon's affiliation with the Arab nation.

Answering a question on the renewal of fighting in Lebanon and the possible return of the fighters to Lebanon if the politicians fail, the minister said: If fighting is an end in itself, there is no need for all the current meetings, dialogues, and conclaves.

The minister expressed his conviction that the Lebanese brothers are working sincerely to avoid any repetition of the disasters, bloodshed, and destruction.

Asked about the ADF role in Lebanon, the minister said the ADF are in Lebanon and are exercising their responsibilities. He said the ADF played an important, noble role in confronting the Israeli aggression and were able to stop the Lebanese internecine fighting in past years.

On the continuation of the Syrian role in Lebanon, the minister pointed out that Syria's role will continue until Lebanon restores its strength. He said that southern Lebanon cannot be liberated from the Zionist occupation except by supporting the national resistance and by using the power of a Lebanese state capable of taking necessary and sufficient measures to liberate the land and prevent the Israeli usurpers from realizing any gains as a result of their occupation.

The minister denied that Syria is against holding the PNC. He said convening the PNC is first and last an internal Palestinian issue. We do not interfere in this issue. However, those who extended the current invitation for convening the PNC are trying to call for a PLO split. Anything else being said about our position is a mere fabrication hostile media are playing up. The minister added: We are not imposing any formulas on the Palestinian arena. We assure them that this is their issue. However, we extend support to those whom we consider to represent the Palestinians' struggle.

On Syria's stand toward Yasir 'Arafat, the minister recalled President Hafiz al-Asad's remarks to *LE MONDE* when he said that 'Arafat harmed the Palestinian cause as well as Syria and that 'Arafat's problem is with his brothers in the PLO, and with Fatah in particular, before Syria.

Rajjuh said that the Palestinian resistance in Syria is united. There is no fear of any division of the resistance — in the full sense of the word "resistance" — in the future, because all sorts of support to the resistance will be extended. But resistance far away from Palestine is something else. It can be called anything but resistance.

The information minister also explained that anybody who wants to resist should be close to his land and to the target for which he is struggling. He also wondered: How is it possible for the Palestinian resistance to be hundreds of kilometers away from Palestinian land?

He added: We do not want to impose a certain policy on Yasir 'Arafat.

Regarding the formation of the new enemy government, he said: All of them are trying to usurp this region — land, people, and heritage. There is no difference between one Israeli and another. Both Peres and Shamir are bad. Our Arab people are fully aware of Israel's ideological and strategic trend, and there is no difference between Israeli rulers. All of them are aggressors, racists, and usurpers. It is regrettable that some Arabs are wagering on this. They are wagering on the impossible. Israel's aggressive nature is well exposed.

Damascus today. The delegation was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by the comrade secretary of the Al-Qunaytirah Ba'th Party branch, several party comrades from the Ba'th Party's National Command and the Al-Qunaytirah Ba'th Party branch command, and both the Soviet charge d'affaires in Damascus and the embassy staff.

During the week-long visit, the delegation will become acquainted with Syria's historical and cultural landmarks. It will also visit several provinces to get acquainted with their economic, industrial, and social development.

Al-Shar' Receives Hungarian Party Official

JN221323 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received Gyula Horn, director of the International Relations Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Talks centered on current events in the Middle East and the latest developments in Lebanon. The two sides also reviewed relations between the two friendly countries.

Communications Minister Receives Delegation

JN221419 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Communications Minister Ra'fat al-Kurdi received here today the assistant Hungarian trade minister and his delegation who are currently visiting Syria. Talks centered on bilateral relations in the telecommunications field and ways to bolster these relations.

Prime Minister al-Kasm Receives CSSR Delegation

JN231418 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1300 today CSSR Minister of Fuel and Power Ehrenberger and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Electricity Minister Kamil Babu and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus.

At the beginning of the meeting, Ehrenberger conveyed CCSR Premier Strougal's greetings to Dr al-Kasm. The talks revolved around the strong and developed political and economic cooperation between Syria and the CSSR, cooperation which continues to progress. The guest minister expressed the CSSR's continued support for Syria's stands against all hostile challenges and for its struggle towards its objectives. The two sides asserted the deep friendship and cooperation between Syria and the CSSR and the positive results of this cooperation in the industrial, trade, and scientific spheres.

The prime minister was briefed on Ehrenberger's talks in Damascus. Dr al-Kasm expresses satisfaction over the positive results of these talks and his appreciation for the CSSR's stand, which supports Syria in its struggle against enemies. He also expressed satisfaction over the fruitful and constructive cooperation between the two friendly countries in various spheres. At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked the guest minister to convey his greetings and appreciation to Premier Strougal.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

JN231436 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 23 Sep (SANA) — Syria and the CSSR signed a protocol on cooperation in electric power here today. The protocol was signed on the Syrian side by Electricity Minister Kamil Babu and on the CSSR side by Fuel and Power Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger. This protocol comes within the framework of strengthening and developing the existing cooperation and friendship between Syria and the CSSR established by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Gustav Husak.

Bulgarian Delegation Leaves Damascus

JN211554 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Georgi Karamanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, and his delegation left Damascus for home today following a 6-day visit to Syria. Minister of Supply and Internal Trade Muhammad Ghabbash and the Bulgarian Embassy staff in Damascus saw him off at Damascus International Airport.

Karamanov expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria and fully appreciated the development he witnessed in all fields, particularly in the field of internal trade. Ghabbash and Karamanov signed a protocol last night on the exchange of consumer goods between the two countries.

Lebanon's Jumblatt Meets Khaddam in Damascus

JN232031 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Walid Jumblatt, Lebanese minister and leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, visited Damascus today and met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam for 2 hours. They reviewed the results of last week's Lebanese Cabinet conclaves, which will resume tomorrow in Bikfayya. Jumblatt returned to Beirut following this meeting.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Deputy Al-Khayyir

JN221240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Deputy Salah al-Khayyir at 1130 today. Talks centered on the situation in the Lebanese arena and efforts being exerted to entrench peace and stability in Tripoli.

Regarding the possibility of an imminent explosion in the region as a result of Israel's position, the information minister said: Israel's aggressive nature creates a state of continued tension in the region. This compels us to be in a state of continuous anticipation. Therefore, we are in a state of continuous readiness to confront all evil possibilities.

Asked about the possibility of a new deal between Jordan and Israel such as Camp David, Rajjub said: Any such deal will be at the expense of the Arab people's honor and contrary to their pan-Arab and national interests.

He added: The candidates for such a suspect deal are well known in the Arab arena in general and in the Palestinian arena in particular. We sincerely hope they will not create a new stain on the history of this nation. Regarding the criterion for understanding and cooperation between Syria and Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian regime's president, the information minister said: retreating from Camp David.

He added that the brothers in Egypt know their way very well.

Asked about the date for the forthcoming Arab summit, the information minister explained that there will be a preparatory conference of Arab foreign ministers who will deal with current Arab issues. We should await the results of that conference; then we can talk.

Concerning the ending of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the minister said: Those who set fire to harm other people should be burned. The president of the fascist Iraqi regime started the fire, and it will certainly burn him. When this fire burns him, the war will end. Our great Iraqi people will punish him.

Asked whether the Libyan-Moroccan union is bilateral or a step toward a comprehensive union, the information minister said: It is bilateral according to what was published so far.

Replying to another question about Syrian-Soviet relations, he said that they are progressing in an excellent manner and that the two leaderships are satisfied with them.

The information minister noted that Syrian-Soviet friendship was not achieved in a day, a month, or a year. It is a deep, historical relationship through which friendship between the two peoples has been consolidated. He added that the Soviet stand toward our decisive and just issues is fair and supportive. The Soviet stand plays a prominent role in strengthening this friendship. Rajjub said: We and the Soviets are friends. Our relations are based on friendship, mutual respect, and a joint stand in our struggle against imperialism and the enemies of people's freedom.

Asked about President Hafiz al-Asad's health, the information minister asserted that the president's health is excellent and that he is exercising his daily duties with redoubled vigor. The entire world knows this. He said: Let our friends be reassured and let our enemies die in their anger.

He added: We in Syria are a lucky people, and we are all pleased. The question about the president's health has become a non-issue, especially after his visits to fraternal Libya and Algeria.

Regarding reports on a new move by the Muslim Brotherhood, the information minister said: We have stamped out hotbeds of conspiracy in Syria. Any attempt to create a new hotbed will be uprooted.

Asked about the percentage he would expect if a referendum were carried out in Syria on the popularity of the regime and President al-Asad, Rajjub said: Under leader President Hafiz al-Asad, who was able to establish a modern and strong state in the economic, political, and military spheres, Syria does not bet on a percentage. The Syrian Arab people, who saw how their leader was able with skill, wisdom, and cleverness to confront U.S., Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies, do not need a referendum of admiration and confidence. The information minister added: We in Syria believe that our heads are as high as the sun, thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership and to his great achievements that are as big and brilliant as the sun.

Concluding his statement, the information minister said: As a regime in Syria, we seek inspiration from our organized masses, with whom we have been able to confront Zionist aggression, the United States, and reaction. The masses of our country, which bears all these heavy burdens and all kinds of pressure and which moves from one victory to another and from one success to another, are rallying around their leader to keep him victorious and inspired under all circumstances and regardless of any treachery.

Khaddam Receives Iranian Official, Message

JN221422 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received here today Hosayn Lavasani, the director of the Political Affairs Department in the Iranian Foreign Ministry. Khaddam received a message from Lavasani. The message is from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Foreign Minister Receives Lavasani

JN231814 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Hosayn Lavasani, director of the Political Affairs Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, this afternoon. The meeting was attended by the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus. Talks revolved around current developments in the region.

CPSU Delegation Arrives for Weeklong Visit

JN211639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Aleksey Rybakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Pskov Oblast Party Committee, arrived in

Al-Asad Receives Phone Call From Al-Qadhdhafi

JN231021 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a telephone call from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya. The conversation dealt with bilateral issues and some developments in the region.

Al-Shar' Receives Message From Tunisia's Ennebi

JN221425 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Farug al-Shar' received here today Tunisian Ambassador in Damascus Mohamed al-Sharif, who gave the foreign minister a written message from Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Ennebi. During the meeting, the talks revolved around bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

AFP: 80 Students Occupying Mauritanian Embassy

NC220832 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, Sep 22 (AFP) — A group of 80 Mauritanians studying in Syria today occupied the Mauritanian Embassy here to protest a three-month delay in the payment of government study grants, one of the students said. In a telephone call to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau here a spokesman for the protesters said they would stay in the embassy until the government in Nouakchott agreed to pay scholarship money owed them for July, August and September.

Envoy Denies Embassy Occupied

NC221142 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, Sep 22 (AFP) — Mauritania's ambassador to Syria has denied that a group of 80 Mauritanian students had occupied his embassy here earlier today to protest a three-month delay in the payment of government study grants. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Wedady said the students were told Thursday to come to the embassy today to receive scholarship money due them for the months of July, August, and September, which had been held up due to summer holidays. Earlier today a spokesman for the students in a telephone call to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau here said the protesters had occupied the embassy and would remain in the building until paid the three months of back grants. The ambassador said the grants were paid normally today, and the students left the embassy soon thereafter.

Press on Defending Lebanon, Confronting Schemes

JN240757 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "Syria Will Remain in Lebanon Until the Latter Triumphs Over its Enemies" *AL-BA'TH* says: Syria has announced that it will not give in to threats, cheap blackmail and rumors. Syria's objective is to liberate southern Lebanon from Zionist occupation and the Lebanese individual from fear, death, and destruction. This objective also seeks to bury all partitioning, internationalization, and subservience schemes against the Lebanese territory and people. To make the Syrian stand stronger, the Lebanese must assume a specific responsibility. Since Israel sought to have the Lebanese fight among themselves, they must become aware of what Israel seeks to achieve. Since the United States has promised some in Lebanon that it will support them, these parties must realize that Syria has not yet waged its pan-Arab battle in terms of the dimensions set by the new balance of power in the region. It would be better for all in Lebanon to rest assured that the sacrifices Syria has offered so far are only part of the sacrifices that President al-Asad has pledged to offer for the sake of Lebanon's Arab affiliation and independence.

To make the picture more clear to all, the U.S. gunboat policy will not be stronger than Syria's national will which remains committed to Lebanon and its people. All the Lebanese have to do is entrench security on the domestic level because Syria assumes the responsibility of defending Lebanon's security in because the leader of Syria's march has reaffirmed that no decision other than the Arab decision will be made in the region.

In its "Behind the News" column, *TISHRIN* comments on the possibilities of aggression saying: Although we are not commenting on the Beirut embassy explosion, we must point out here that the United States has exploited the incident as a means for beginning a new move to serve its hostile objectives in the region. It was announced in Washington that Reagan has formed a committee called the war committee, comprised of Shultz, Weinberger, and some military commanders, to submit an urgent report on military measures the U.S. Administration may resort to in reply to the Beirut embassy explosion. Reagan also sent three warships to the Lebanese coasts in an attempt to assert U.S. presence in the region and to use them as a spearhead in any eventual act of aggression should the White House decide to carry out a retaliatory step.

While all this has been taking place, Israeli-U.S. contacts continued. Shamir and Rabin as well as Shultz and Weinberger held contacts to coordinate stands between the two parties. A ranking U.S. military delegation will arrive in the occupied territories to discuss with Israeli officials measures that must be adopted in Lebanon, particularly after Rabin has reaffirmed the Zionist entity's readiness to carry out all that it is asked to do. All this confirms that the broad lines of aggression have been completed, particularly as Washington and Tel Aviv need to carry out a military operation to restore confidence in them, serve Reagan in his election campaign, and help Peres in setting his government in motion.

Syria, which is watching all these signs with alertness, will pursue its moves to inflict more defeats on the imperialist U.S.-Zionist scheme, and to pursue the course it has adopted from the time it succeeded in inflicting a strategic defeat on the U.S. Administration and the Zionist entity, represented in the abrogation of the 17 May agreement.

Jerusalem on Murphy Mission, Islamic Jihad Threat

TA241237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The American assistant secretary of state, Richard Murphy, met in Damascus this morning with President Hafiz al-Asad. This follows Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's suggestion, made at a reception given in New York by President Ronald Reagan, that the United States should mediate with Syria on security arrangements in southern Lebanon. In a statement issued in Beirut today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed confidence that Israel's occupation of south Lebanon would not last much longer. He said that Murphy, who had talks in the Lebanese capital before he went on to Damascus, was bringing the good tidings of an early breakthrough.

Earlier, Secretary of State George Shultz said in New York that the United States is prepared to launch a new diplomatic effort in the Middle East and would welcome a constructive role by the Soviet Union.

Amid all the diplomatic activity, an anonymous caller, who claimed he spoke for the Islamic Jihad terror group, told the left-wing newspaper *AL-SAFIR* that another big operation would soon be carried out against American interests. The Islamic Jihad took responsibility for last week's car-bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Christian East Beirut. Meanwhile, plans to move U.S. Embassy operations back to the original building in Muslim West Beirut have been delayed as investigations continue into last Thursday's bombing.

Shamir Departs for UN General Assembly Session

TA230645 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2240 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 22 Sep (ITIM) — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir departed this evening for New York, where he will head the Israeli delegation to the UN General Assembly session, after which he will join Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for his meetings in Washington with President Reagan.

At a news conference prior to his departure, the alternate prime minister said that no decision has yet been made on approaching U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with a request that he mediate between Israel and Syria to speed up the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Shamir expressed skepticism as to the UN's ability to fulfill that role. He said this the day after the visit of UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart.

"I am leaving for the General Assembly session because I was prevented from attending it last year, and I will take advantage of the event to meet with the foreign ministers of many countries," Mr Shamir said.

"This time I am representing a government of national unity, which has a special significance. I will explain this Cabinet's principles at the session — particularly the fact that this government enjoys a massive majority in the Knesset and in the nation."

Several issues pertaining to Israel are on the General Assembly's agenda. In meetings with European foreign ministers, Shamir will also discuss the issue of expanding the EEC. The issue of broadening ties with the Third World will be discussed with its delegates.

Shamir said that he believes it will be possible to enlist a massive majority against any attempt to deprive Israel of its credentials in the General Assembly — an attempt which its enemies have been trying to make.

Asked whether the diplomatic immunity granted to Major General Amir Drori [former commander of the Northern Command], who is currently in the United States for studies was carried out with the consent of the Foreign Ministry, Shamir responded: "Certainly. It is impossible to add a person's name to the diplomatic list without the consent of the Foreign Ministry." As will be recalled, Maj Gen Drori has been exempt from testifying in the lawsuit filed by Sharon against *TIME* magazine by virtue of his newly instituted diplomatic immunity.

To Ask U.S. Withdrawal Support

TA240550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says he'll ask the United States to take part in negotiations over a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Shamir was talking to reporters after arriving in New York for the UN General Assembly session. Next week he meets U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and later, together with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, meets President Reagan. Shamir said we would like to have a certain participation, a diplomatic participation, from the United States. He added: Nobody's thinking about any military participation.

Confers With Mobutu

TA231728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir conferred with President of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko in New York. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that they discussed the possibilities of expanding cooperation between the two countries. The Zairian president announced that he intends to visit Israel toward the end of this year and asked Israel to assist him in his contacts with the U.S. Administration. Shamir will confer with the Egyptian foreign minister tomorrow.

Peres Comments on Lebanon, Economic Situation

TA241020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister has said the government is working vigorously to guarantee the Galilee's safety and bring the soldiers home. Shim'on Peres reported that policy regarding Lebanon is now being discussed and the matter is at the stage of examination and implementation. He was speaking in reply to three proposals by Knesset members to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

The prime minister said that Israel's economic situation is unbelievably bad and can only be amended through means that will take time. Shim'on Peres said in the Knesset that nobody is exploiting salaried workers. Property tax is not a tax imposed on the poor, and it has been agreed upon with the Histadrut that workers will be treated the same as other citizens.

Peres Receives Turkish Parliamentarians

TA241013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0944 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpt] This morning Prime Minister Shim'on Peres received the parliamentary delegation of the Turkish opposition Populist Party, and praised the courage of its members in visiting Israel despite the attacks published against them in their country. He promised that Israel would do all it could to turn Turkey's geographical proximity into political proximity as well, adding that cooperation would be on the national level and not just with isolated pioneers.

The delegation members said that in their visit they had taken the first step toward an improvement in relations between the two countries, and expressed their hope that Mr Peres would initiate the next step. The delegation members were received by the state president less than an hour ago, prior to their departure from Israel today. They have avoided any interview in the media.

Rosenne Views Attack on U.S. Embassy in Beirut

TA212112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Israel's ambassador in the United States, Me'ir Rosenne, attached those who have linked the U.S. veto in the UN Security Council on the Lebanese issue a few weeks ago to yesterday's attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. This was said in reaction to claims made in the U.S. media that there is such a connection. Rosenne added that to the best of Israel's knowledge the terrorists who operated in Beirut came from the Al-Biqa' area. Today a message of condolence was sent by Yitzhaq Shamir to Secretary of State George Shultz, in which he writes that he was convinced that the United States will continue in its peace efforts and in its war against terror.

Alignment, Likud Agree on Committee Heads

TA230730 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Alignment and Likud representatives on Friday agreed on the division of 10 Knesset committee chairmanships between them.

The Alignment will head the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, and the Committees for Education, Labour and Social Affairs, State Control and Economics. The Likud will head the Law Committee, and the Committees for Interior, Immigrant Absorption, Finance and the House Committee.

It was disagreement on the Interior Committee chairmanship that stymied Thursday's Steering Committee session.

The agreement was reached on Friday between Alignment MK [Knesset Member] Avraham Katz-'Oz and Likud MK Hayim Kaufman.

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel will have six deputies, three from the Alignment and three from the Likud. Three of the important committees, Foreign Affairs and Defence, Finance, and the House Committee will have 23 members each.

Welcoming the accord last night, Hillel told Israel Television that he is concerned about the number of deputy-speakers and also about the large size of the three key committees.

Hillel said the size of the committees was illogical and would make discussions unwieldy and complex.

Government Appoints Four Deputy Ministers

TA231432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Today the government approved the appointment of four deputy ministers despite the objection of several ministers, including Ari'el Sharon and Gid'on Pat. They asked that the issue be delayed another week. However, the prime minister insisted that the approval be given today after he concluded the matter with Alternate Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir prior to the latter's departure for the United States.

In the voting, most ministers supported the appointment of Ari'el Amoray as deputy finance minister, Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino as deputy health minister, Avraham Katz-'Oz as deputy agriculture minister and Menahem Porush as deputy labor and welfare minister. The Likud deputy ministers in the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry have not yet been appointed. The government also approved the appointments of Avraham Tamir as director general of the Prime Minister's Office and Yosi Beilin as Cabinet secretary.

Ministers Decide on $300 Million in Defense Cuts

TA211708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] By the end of the current fiscal year, the defense establishment will slash $80 million from its budget; and another $220 million in the next fiscal year — all this per the Treasury's demand. This was decided upon this afternoon in the course of a meeting between the prime minister and Ministers Levi, Moda'i, and Ya'aqubi on the one hand, and the defense minister on the other.

Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the cuts will mainly affect operations, and that the call-up of reserves will also be limited. It was also decided that if a decision is made regarding redeployment in Lebanon, the Cabinet will have to discuss the matter, and new allocations will probably be needed as well.

Defense Denies Future Cuts

TA221830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman commented this evening on the report that it was agreed to cut $80 million from this year's defense budget. Contrary to earlier reports, however, there is so far no agreement on cuts for the next fiscal year.

National Security Council Will Not Be Created

TA241047 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] A national security council will not be established in the prime minister's office, as was demanded by 'Ezer Weizman's Yahad Party during the coalition negotiations.

The *DAVAR* correspondent has learned that in reality Avraham Tamir — who was the candidate to head the national security council — will have only a small staff of two or three aides, and his job will be to present the prime minister with "working papers" concerning national security issues.

Yesterday the government approved the appointment of Tamir as director general of the prime minsiter's office. Tamir will also have the title of national security adviser, but in reality Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will have other advisers who will deal with security, political, intelligence, and terrorism issues.

The establishment of a national security council and giving the post of director general of the prime minister's office to Avraham Tamir — who is one of Weizman's closest aides and a Yahad director general — amounted to "ultimatums" for joining the coalition and supporting Peres for prime minister, despite the fact that the IDF, the Defense Ministry, and some of the prime minister's associates strongly opposed Tamir's appointment.

Further Materials on Suhmur Incident Aftermath

Shamir on Massacre, Lahd Army

TA211153 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir, alternate prime minister and foreign minister, has said that Israel's current political situation enables it to devote all its time and energy to resolving the economic crisis. Shamir added that if the unity government was established solely to solve Israel's economic problems and succeeds in doing that, that will be enough. Delivering the traditional New Year's address to the Foreign Ministry workers on the Foreign Ministry lawn, Mr Shamir also spoke of the incident that occurred yesterday in southern Lebanon and its implications. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports

[Begin Shamir recording] I would suggest to one and all, that we not rush to draw conclusions regarding the future and efficacy, or contribution, of the army of southern Lebanon to solving the security problem in southern Lebanon. To date, that unit has fulfilled its role in the best possible manner, and all it has ever done — its entire development — was done with the future as its ultimate goal. It is necessary to analyze what happened against the general Lebanese background, not to prejudge, but to fight what happened and prevent such things from recurring. Yet this should be done while exercising alertness, and with steadfastness together with an understanding of the Lebanese reality — with which we are currently more familiar — so that we progress toward finding the right solutions.

At the same time, we should remember that even if we consider what happened yesterday, southern Lebanon still remains the most quiet and stable region of Lebanon. [end recording]

Ilia, Lahd Discuss Massacre

TA230754 Jerusalem THE JERUSAELM POST in English 23 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

Metulla — Israel continues to see the South Lebanon Army [SLA] as a vital element in guaranteeing the security of south Lebanon, according to the Israel Defence Forces liaison officer in south Lebanon, Tat-Aluf [Brigadier General] Shlomo Ilia. He made this clear yesterday in a meeting with SLA commander Gen Antoine Lahd.

Ilia told Lahd that the SLA would continue fulfilling its task of keeping the peace in the south; but he emphasized that the full inquiry into the killings in the Shi'ite village of Suhmur on Thursday would continue. Ilia stressed that the guilty would be brought to trial and that the necessary lessons would be learned from the incident.

Druze members of the SLA killed 13 Suhmur villagers on Thursday morning, after four Druze soldiers were killed in an ambush in the village.

Tension remained high in both Druze and Shi'ite villages in the area yesterday. At the meeting between Ilia and Lahd it was resolved to take the necessary steps to prevent such killings in the future. Yesterday SLA and IDF patrols were in evidence in the region to prevent further violence.

Some 15 Druze suspected of carrying out the killings in Suhmur are being held in an SLA camp. Eighteen wounded villagers were still being treated in hospitals in northern Israel yesterday. The IDF promised that special arrangements would be made to enable Suhmur villagers to visit their wounded relatives in hospital.

Perpetrators Called Communists

TA211941 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Today it became known that the group responsible for the attack in Suhmur, which prompted the retaliatory act, belongs to a Communist terrorist organization which perpetrated a series of other terrorist acts in the area.

The group of terrorists was composed of Suhmur residents who were activated by operators from Beirut. This was told to our Arab affairs correspondent by one of the terrorists caught by our forces.

Five Arrested

TA212021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Officers in the army of southern Lebanon say they detained five youths from the village of Suhmur who carried out the attack which caused the massacre. At first one person was arrested, and after he broke down and admitted carrying out the attack, he led his interrogators to another four youths in the village who were his accomplices. Our military affairs correspondent reports that at the same time, the IDF units in southern Lebanon were given orders to be on the alert for fear there will be further massacres following the killing of the four soldiers of Lahd's army.

15 Druze Detained

TA211943 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Fifteen Druze from the area of Hasbayya and Rashayya have been detained in a camp of the army of southern Lebanon. They are suspected of being involved in the massacre which occurred in the village of Suhmur. The curfew which was imposed in some villages in the area remains in effect, and increased IDF forces are patrolling the area in order to prevent acts of revenge. Eighteen wounded in the Suhmur incident are still hospitalized in northern Israel. The condition of most of them was termed stable. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the IDF's liaison unit in Lebanon will make arrangements to allow Suhmur residents to visit their relatives who are hospitalized in Israel.

Investigation Continuing

TA211940 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 21 Sep (ITIM) — Searches are continuing in the southern Lebanon village of Suhmur in an effort to find the terrorists connected with the killing of four soldiers from the army of southern Lebanon early Thursday morning.

ITIM correspondent in the north Shlomo Hadad reports that large IDF units are still in the village and other villages in the vicinity, preventing all traffic from either entering or leaving those villages, for fear of further reprisals.

Senior IDF and army of southern Lebanon officers have already begun investigating the succession of events that led to the massacre. This morning the officers conversed with troops, commanders and local residents who witnessed the events, seeking to learn some details. The IDF officers wish to find out whether every action was taken to prevent the massacre both by the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon. The officers from the army of southern Lebanon want to find out how the incident affected the morale of the troops, and investigate the reasons that led to their occurrence. Meanwhile, no change has taken place in the IDF's attitude toward the army of southern Lebanon. The latter is continuing to fulfill their regular functions, although under closer supervision of the IDF soldiers.

Deputy Chief of Staff Will Remain in Office

TA221939 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Deputy chief of staff Major General David 'Ivri will not retire from the IDF for the time being, and it appears he will remain in office for another 6 months. This is reported by our military affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky. When he asked to return to army service eighteen months ago, 'Ivri had agreed to retire on New Year's Eve. However, following the changes in the Defense Ministry and at the request of new Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and the chief of staff, Moshe Levi, Maj Gen 'Ivri decided to postpone his retirement until April 1985.

This decision will postpone for the time being the appointment of the new deputy chief of staff. It will also mean the postponement of the new round of appointments expected in the IDF following Maj Gen 'Ivri's retirement.

IDF Sources Deny Report

TA222027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The IDF spokesman says he knows nothing about an agreement supposedly reached between the chief of staff and his deputy, Major General David 'Ivri, to extend the latter's term in office by another 6 months. Other reliable sources in the IDF say no agreement has been reached on this and they know that Maj Gen 'Ivri intends to retire at the end of this month or beginning of next month as originally planned, and to return to Israeli Aircraft Industries.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Maj Gen 'Ivri is scheduled to return to the active post of director general of the Aircraft Industries. He had received unequivocal promises on this score before he acquiesced to the defense minister's request that he return as deputy chief of staff.

In the last few days considerable pressure has been exerted on Maj Gen 'Ivri to remain in office. Over the weekend he conferred with chief of staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

Attacks on IDF Result in Victims on Both Sides

3 Killed in South Lebanon

NC231121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Five IDF soldiers were wounded this morning in a terrorist ambush near Al-Rayhan village in southern Lebanon. An RPG and small arms fire were directed at an IDF patrol. The IDF

forces who combed the area discovered the tracks of the terrorists. They chased the terrorists, and an exchange of fire developed in which three terrorists were killed. In this clash there were no IDF casualties. Kalashnikov rifles and ammunition were found next to the terrorists.

3 Killed in Attempted Landing

TA231514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Three terrorists were killed and an IDF soldier was slightly wounded in a clash between a terrorist gang that landed from the sea and an IDF unit near the Al-Awwali bridge. The IDF spokesman reported that an Israeli Navy vessel ran into a suspicious rubber boat this morning. When the Israeli vessel approached, the rubber boat began sailing to the shore, where five people got off and opened fire at an IDF unit which approached them from the direction of the Al-Awwali Bridge. Three terrorists, including a woman, were killed in the ensuing exchanges of fire, and an IDF soldier sustained slight injuries. Two other terrorists were taken prisoner.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the terrorist gang had apparently been on its way to carry out a terrorist operation along the Israeli coast. An RPG launcher, a machine gun, five rifles, hand grenades, and ammunition were found aboard the rubber boat.

In another incident this morning, five IDF soldiers were wounded in an ambush by terrorists near the village of Al-Rayhan in southern Lebanon. Soldiers of the army of southern lebanon later killed three of these terrorists.

Soldier, Security Man Killed

TA240958 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0953 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] An IDF soldier and a General Security Service [Shin Bet] member were killed last night and another soldier was wounded near the village of Mishki in the eastern sector of Lebanon, when fire was directed from an ambush at a vehicle in which they were traveling. Their families have been informed. The name of the Shin Bet member who was killed last night is Ze'ev Gevs', aged 29. An announcement regarding the date of his funeral will be made separately.

IDF Crosses Al-Awwali on Patrol

TA241128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut radio stations reported that an IDF patrol crossed the Al-Awwali River this morning and entered the Al-Kharrub region. The patrol erected a roadblock and began searching operations.

Military sources say that the IDF will conduct occasional patrols north of the Al-Awwali in order to prevent the entrenchment of terrorists and maintain links with the population.

Sources Fear More Attacks

TA241043 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Sep 84 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Security sources believe that Israel can expect a critical period in Lebanon in the near future. This is due to a combination of factors such as the Shi'ite 'Ashura holiday at the beginning of October, the convening of the Palestine National Council in Algiers, and the holiday season in Israel, during which attacks against the IDF may increase. In light of this, IDF alertness will be increased in the next few months and measures will be taken to decrease the probability of attacks.

IDF Spokesman on Banning Reporters in Lebanon

TA230728 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Washington — CBS News President Ed Joyce has protested to Prime Minister Peres against Israel's decision on Friday to bar the CBS correspondent in Tel Aviv, Don Macneil, from accompanying other foreign journalists on a tour of southern Lebanon. Israeli officials in Washington, clearly embarrassed by the incident and the extensive publicity given to it by the television network, privately cited what they said was Macneil's earlier "unfair and unbalanced" coverage of Israel's occupation in southern Lebanon.

Two correspondents for the ASSOCIATED PRESS and a correspondent and the executive editor of *THE TIMES* of London were removed from south Lebanon on Thursday by Lebanese militiamen acting on orders from an Israeli officer.

The four journalists had travelled from Beirut and had been allowed to enter the occupied zone at an IDF checkpoint east of Sidon. An IDF spokesman said that "basically there is no change in our policy, just in the way it is being implemented. In principle, we are not allowing journalists to go down (to south Lebanon) from Beirut. There is a process for getting in from our area."

Police Believe Explosion Criminally Motivated

TA221822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Jerusalem police believe the hand grenade that exploded this morning in the Old City was thrown into the coffee house for criminal purposes. Four customers were slightly wounded.

Other Possibilities Suggested

TA230736 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Four Arab residents of the Old City of Jerusalem were lightly injured yesterday when a grenade was thrown into a local cafe in what the police believe was an underworld quarrel.

The grenade, which was inside a bag, was thrown into the coffee shop near the Street of the Chain at 3:15 PM, [1315 GMT], the police spokesman said. The cafe is a card club and has been the focus of underworld friction in the past, he said. The injured were taken to Hadassah Hospital on Mt Scopus for treatment and then discharged.

Asked whether this might have been a terror attack, the spokesman said that all possibilities were still being considered. Several suspects are being held. Jerusalem police sources said that soon after the blast, an anonymous caller said that he had thrown the grenade and that it was the start of "the war against the Palestinians."

Eyewitnesses to the explosion said they saw a young man in jeans fleeing to the Jewish Quarter immediately afterwards.

In Damascus, a Palestinian terrorist group claimed responsibility for what it called an attack against Israeli extremists in Jerusalem.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said in a statement its units operating inside occupied territories carried out "a daring attack against a gathering of Zionist extremists."

Diplomats' Taba Visit Suggests New Initiative
TA230958 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Sep 84 p 2

[Natan Zehavi report]

[Text] Last week the first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Cairo and a senior official from the U.S. State Department arrived at the Taba border crossing in a U.S. diplomatic vehicle from Cairo. On the Israeli side a diplomatic vehicle from the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv awaited them at the border crossing. The two diplomats toured the Taba area, visited Elat, and met with the mayor.

HADASHOT has learned that the two diplomats apparently returned to Egypt at the end of the week, this time via the border crossing at Rafah. The mysterious visit, in the view of diplomatic circles, was connected with a new U.S. political initiative in the area, in light of Shim'on Peres' appointment to the premiership.

French Postpone Middle East Initiative
TA241053 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Sep 84 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Yo'av Tocker]

[Excerpt] Top French politicians have recently informed Israel that France does not intend to initiate an independent peace initiative in the Middle East at present, but that it will do so following the U.S. presidential election.

The pace of deliberations between Paris and Jerusalem has been intensified lately, coming against the background of preparations for an upcoming official visit by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Paris and a planned trip by President Mitterrand to Damascus.

Due to the extreme caution exercised by the French in their contacts on consolidating the Middle East initiative, French sources for the time being prefer to stress the reciprocal nature of Peres' upcoming visit to France. Western observers assess that this visit will indeed be presented against the background of improving bilateral relations and the long-standing friendship between Peres and Mitterrand. But the main object of this visit will be to advance the Middle East dialogue, at the center of which will be the Palestinian question.

Ivory Coast President Not Opposed to Meeting Peres
TA230833 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Sep 84 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kata]

[Text] Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny "would not oppose" a meeting with Israel's new prime minister, Shim'on Peres. This has been reported by a senior source from the Ivory Coast. However, the source denied rumors that there is a change in the Ivory Coast's policy, which states that diplomatic relations should not for the time being be established with Israel. Recently the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, and the director of the Africa Department, Avi Primor, visited the Ivory Coast and other African countries.

In the past Houphouet-Boigny refused to meet with Menahem Begin, but he did meet with Yitzhaq Shamir when the latter was foreign minister.

Most of Davis Cup Team Receives Soviet Visas
TA230742 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Jack Leon report]

[Text] The Soviet Union has finally agreed to grant eight visas to members of Israel's Davis Cup contingent for next week-end's European Zone "A" final against the Russians in Donetsk. Visas were refused to national team coach Ron Steele, who is an Australian citizen, the team adviser American Allen Fox, and trainer Pini Shim'on, an Israeli. The tie takes place from September 29 to October 1.

The eight visas are for players Shlomo Glickstein, Shahar Perkis, 'Amos Mansdorf and Eliot Sinai, plus non-playing captain Yosef Stabholz, a delegation head David Harmit, a masseur and racquet stringer. Harmit — chairman of the Israel Tennis Association — was given news of the visas on Friday when he met the Soviet consul in Vienna, Viktor Upinov. Nothing is known as yet about the requests for visas made by 10 Israeli journalists and some dozen tennis fans.

Jericho Mayor Allowed To Raise Funds in Jordan
TA211937 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1433 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Jericho, 21 Sep (ITIM) — Jericho Mayor Jamil Sabri Khalaf left for Jordan through the Allenby bridge today. ITIM reports that he will try to raise money for the municipality of

Jericho there. The Civilian Administration has permitted him to bring a sum of 100 million shekels from the funds belonging to the joint Jordanian-PLO committee. Until recently, the Civilian Administration used to create problems for people wishing to bring money from the committee to the municipalities, corporations and institutions in Judaea and Samaria. The permission to bring in money to the municipality of Jericho marks a change in that policy.

Jews, Arabs Commemorate Shatila Massacre
TA230732 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Al-Tira [no date as published] (ITIM) — Some 2,000 Arabs and Jews yesterday participated in a march in this Arab village commemmorating the Sabra and Shatila massacre.

The march organized by the Progressive List for Peace, was carried out with police permission and under police guard.

Temple Mount Bomber's Sentence Too Lenient
TA230817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The State Attorney's Office has decided to appeal the 15-month prison term given to Aviso'am Katri'eli, who is a suspected member of the Jewish underground, on the grounds that it is too lenient.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that Katri'eli was charged with conspiring to blow up the mosques on the Temple Mount, and possessing and transporting explosives.

ALGERIA

Joint Declaration With Tunisian Parliament

LD221111 Algiers APS in English 1025 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] An Algero-Tunisian joint declaration was signed on Thursday [20 September] in Algiers by Mr Rabah Bitat, Politburo member, Peoples National Assembly president and Mahmoud Mazzadi, president of the House of Parliaments of the Tunisian Republic.

Talks between the two delegations dealt especially with the situation prevailing in the region of Arab Maghreb. Also they decided to set up a right coordination between the legislative institutions with a view to representative institutions can and must bring a fruitful contribution to the consolidation of this dynamic agreed to: [sentence as received]

1. To set up a procedure of exchange of information of documents and visits between the two parliaments and periodical concertations on the agenda and international meetings.

2. To create a committee of interparliamentary coordination which will have as a mission:

a) To determine and to study the measures able to contribute to the strengthening of inter-Maghrebian cooperation.

b) To study the means able to favour, contribute efficiently to the deepening of the cooperation between the two countries.

Following these talks, the two sides consider that the union of countries of Arab Maghreb constitute an idea and an objective to which the peoples of the regions adhere.

— That multiple factors of geographical, historical religious, linguistic and economic order contribute to link tightly the Maghrebian peoples.

— That the edification of the greater Maghreb as the first step and a continuous process which necessitates a reflected, rational and a sustained action. [as received]

The two sides register with pride and satisfaction the new dynamic of cooperation created by the treaty of brotherhood and concord and convinced that all their implementation.

c) To elaborate and submit to the legislative instances the useful proposal able to set up common permanent structures able to reinforce the role of representative of people in the stimulation of initiative and the backing of efforts aimed at the Maghrebian construction.

In conformity with spirit of brotherhood and concord and with the political options defined by President Habib Bourguiba and Chadli Bendjedid.

Foreign Minister Leaves for UN Session

LD212206 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi today left for New York where he is to lead the Algerian delegation at the 19th UN General Assembly session.

LIBYA

Reportage on Visit of Greek Prime Minister

Papandreou Arrives in Tripoli

LD231347 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpts] At midday today, the brother leader of the revolution received Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, who arrived in Tripoli today on an official and friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, is accompanied by a large official delegation which includes Karolos Papoulias, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Constantinos Vaitsos, deputy minister of national economy; and a number of senior specialists in other Greek ministries.

Joint Talks Reported

LD231924 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Sep (JANA) — The joint Libyan Arab-Greek talks began this evening at the conference hall in Tripoli. The talks were attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the Brothers Musa Ahmad Abu Faraywah, secretary of the General Popular Committee for Economy and Light Industries; Fawzi al-Shalshuki, secretary of the General Popular Committee for Planning; Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, secretary of the General Popular Committee for Civil Service; and the secretary of the Libyan Arab Popular Bureau in Greece.

On the Greek side, they were attended by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou; Karolos Papoulias, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Constantinos Vaitsos, deputy minister of national economy and chairman of the ministerial Greek-Libyan joint committee; the secretary of state for the premiership and government spokesman; the director of the diplomatic office of the prime minister; director of the economic bureau of the prime minister; the director of the private office of the prime minister; and the Greek ambassador to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah.

The talks were also attended by a number of experts and technical advisers from the secretariats of the popular committees in the Jamahiriyah and from various ministries in Greece. The talks dealt with a comprehensive review of relations between the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Greek Republic. Discussions were held on ways of ensuring the development and strengthening of this cooperation between the two friendly countries in various fields which will serve the aims and interests of the Libyan Arab and Greek peoples.

Papandreou Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

NC231925 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The first official talks between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which started tonight at (Bab al-Baljiyah) Camp in Tripoli, are the culmination of ministerial contacts between the two countries. At the same time, talks between the two delegations are continuing. The subject of the official talks, which reportedly concern economic as well as political issues, has not yet been officially announced.

Al-Qadhdhafi received Papandreou at his camp, underlining that Papandreou's presence and stay in a place where Al-Qadhdhafi lives and works as well as receives his close friends, such as Tito, 'Abd al-Nasir, and Al-Asad, means he is welcoming a beloved and old friend to Libya.

Further on Papandreou Talks

NC232146 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Papandreou and Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi expressed the political will to promote and broaden Greek-Libyan relations in all spheres during their first day of talks in Tripoli. Prime Minister Papandreou held his first meeting on bilateral and international issues with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Staff Major Jallud this afternoon.

Staff Major Jallud stressed, among other things, the following during the talks: We are prepared to do everything possible to provide unlimited support through our cooperation.

He further said: We will aim at excellent technical, economic, and cultural cooperation at all levels.

Papandreou stressed that it is possible for both Greece and Libya to strengthen their bilateral contacts and to contribute toward the establishment of a Mediterranean without foreign bases and nuclear weapons; a Mediterranean that will belong to its people. Papandreou expressed his thanks for Libya's stand on the unity of the Republic of Cyprus.

Consultations were also held this afternoon between the two countries' delegations on economic, political, and cultural issues.

Jallud Speech at Banquet

LD240856 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0915 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud held a dinner banquet last night in honor of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and an accompanying delegation. The banquet was attended by a number of members of the General People's Committee and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud delivered a speech at the banquet, at the beginning of which he welcomed Andreas Papandreou and members of the delegation. He said that Papandreou is well-known to us, although this is his first visit to the Jamahiriyah. He is known to the Libyan people, and our relations began more than 10 years ago with the foundation of the Pasok Party.

He stressed that the victory of the Pasok Party in Greece is not just a victory for the Greek people or the Pasok Party, but also a victory for the progressive and socialist forces in the region and the world. He pointed out that when many socialist parties won in Europe, we viewed this as Europe's desire for political and social change. We also took the view that this change did not come about just for simple internal changes but will be reflected in changing Europe's foreign policies and its dealings with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as with the socialist, revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

However, unfortunately we have noticed that with the exception of the Pasok Party, the socialist parties have made no changes, but continued with lack of understanding of the new concepts in the Third World and aspirations of the small nations. However, the Pasok Party headed by our friend Papandreou has been faithful to the principles he raised. Despite the conditions and the war waged against it and against the aspirations of the Greek people, it has remained faithful to the principles. During its era, Greece has been able to present the true picture of the Greek people to the small peoples and progressive peoples in the world, especially in the Mediterranean and Arab region.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud stressed that following the American-Zionist invasion in Lebanon and Africa, and after the Security Council session, neither the United Nations nor the Nonaligned Movement did anything; the peoples were forced to eat less bread to buy weapons to defend themselves. He explained that it was not out of a desire to store weapons or out of an aggressive desire, but because of the lack of UN deterrence and Security Council deterrence that the people were forced to defend themselves. He added that the claim that deploying the nuclear Pershing and cruise missiles would prevent war is untrue. It has made the situation worse than before. He said that many peoples today are being exposed to aggression. Regretfully a small people who want to build their life, represented in the people of Nicaragua, are now being threatened by aggression and are being forced to offer concessions on American orders. The same is happening here in Libya. People are often exposed to aggression.

He went on to say that we used to dream that at the end of the 20th century bases would be closed and navies would be abolished. However, the bases are being extended and their number is being increased, war has increased and the network of fleets has been extended. He stressed that the economic crisis is no less dangerous than military aggression and intelligence aggression. He noted that there is now a political decision to create economic confusion for the small nations and the progressive forces, and there is a political decision to make the price of services very low so that nations will not be able to realize one-third of the revenue they used to get before the economic crisis.

Staff Major Jallud stressed in this respect that the possible progress and development of the Third World and the political, social and cultural development cannot be achieved in the shadow of an unfair economic system founded on exploitation set up after World War II. He added that a major country like America and some of the Western countries are now forcing the Arab countries and some of the confrontation states in Africa to give security to the two racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa, and want to impose peace by force and without conviction, which is abominable; peace is founded on conviction, not on force.

JANA: UK Backs Plan to Expel Libyan Students

LD240924 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Sep (JANA) — JANA has learned that the British intelligence service is in the process of implementing a plan, prepared with precision and approved by the British Government, to expel Libyan Arab students from Britain. This plan calls for a car bomb explosion in one of London's main streets which would be attributed to Libyan students and subsequently used as an excuse to expel them. Such an excuse was used by the British Government to close the People's Bureau in London following an attack against the bureau which led to the death of a British policewoman by British police on 17 April.

JANA Attacks U.S. 'Propaganda Activities'

LD231213 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Sep (JANA) — On the orders of President Reagan, the U.S. Government continues to intensify its rabid propaganda activities against the Libyan Arab people and the leader of their revolution to obstruct their efforts and struggle for freedom, development, and peace.

These days the hysterical American campaigns against the Jamahiriyah have been blatantly intensified. The various American information media of different inclinations and leanings have mobilized their resources to publish false claims against the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader. Also, many American officials in Reagan's government — especially those who support Zionism — resort to provocative methods and harrassment against the Jamahiriyah in the continuous statements they make in their election and other campaigns.

In Washington they are giving false and deliberate information about the Jamahiriyah's posture to support their false claims that the Jamahiriyah engages in terrorism. At the same time they distort the struggling role we have undertaken to achieve civilization, support the causes of freedom, and confront enemies of peace and humanity.

The misleading American information campaigns have reflected the terrorist character of American policy, not only toward the Jamahiriyah but also toward all countries that have policies that do not suit Washington. This has become the distinguishing characteristic of all American imperialist postures.

Washington's posture opposing the emergence of the African Arab union between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco is an example of American behavior hostile to the Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation. Reagan's government wants us, as brethren exposed to American-Zionist calamities and danger, to do what it would like. It sees this unionist step as a threat to its interests and its allies. Moreover, it wants to impose its patronage over us — independent countries that have independent postures. Hence the Washington government does not cease working furiously to fan anti-Jamahiriyah hysteria.

These days its escalating campaigns are completely simultaneous with what the regimes in Egypt and Sudan are spreading. Al-Sadatian authors are flooding the newspapers with a torrent of claims, lies, and fabrications. Husni Mubarak, Butrus Ghali, Marshal Abu Ghazalah, and other members of the Arab Salvadoran bunch in Egypt are playing the same tune in directing hostility toward the Jamahiriyah. This campaign is also simultaneous with those who reacted by uncontrollably stabbing at the establishment of the African Arab union, and suspiciously moving to pounce on the correct postures that support the freedom, security, and unity of the people of Chad.

Their statements and speeches have become hypocritical. They have begun to plug the terrible gaps of their failures with morning and nighttime accusations, fabrications, and tendentious campaigns that are manufactured in the American propaganda machinery to be repeated against the Jamahiriyah. They have failed to catch up with the Jamahiriyah's pan-Arab postures, true slogans for the liberation of Palestine, and great reform in various spheres that benefit both the Libyan-Arab person and the Arab nation.

The black propaganda trumpets have become evidence of the political bankruptcy of Husni Mubarak's regime and the hopeless means adopted by the humiliated lackey in Khartoum to cover up his scandals, humiliating retractions, ugly crimes, and terrible repression of the Sudanese people.

The crooked failure that distinguishes the behavior of the agents in Egypt and Sudan extensively condemns those traitorous, shameless people who commit the greatest sin and practice pan-Arab adultery. May evil befall them, for they are corrupt — corrupters who come from a criminal fascist group that has turned Egypt and Sudan into an Arab El Salvador.

MOROCCO

Libyan Delegation Meets With Interior Minister

LD212248 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Interior Minister Driss Basri and Miftah Ka'aybah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, Interior, and Security of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, this evening held a working session at the Interior Ministry headquarters in Rabat in the present of the secretary general of the Interior Ministry, Mohamed Haddaj; the director general of national security, Hamid Bokhar; members of the Libyan delegation which is accompanying Mr Ka'aybah; senior officials of the Civil Defense and auxiliary forces; and the senior aides of the minister of interior.

Driss Basri welcomed the Libyan delegation and noted that the leaders of the two countries, His Majesty King Hassan II and President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, had taken steps to cross over to a new stage in the comprehensive Arab-African unity by signing the historic treaty of Oujda.

The Libyan official expressed his and the Libyan delegation's thanks for the warm welcome and the hospitality accorded them since their arrival in Morocco. Afterward, Driss Basri and Miftah Ku'aybah decided to form a joint committee to coordinate the work of the two countries, especially in the interior, justice, and civil defense, areas.

SUDAN

Numayri AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Interview Reported

JN211037 Khartoum SUNA in English 0900 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Sep (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri has accused Libyan Col Mu'ammar al-Qahtbdafi of launching a water war against Sudan and Egypt. In an interview published by the London-based Saudi daily *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* today, Numayri has said that Al-Qadhdhafi believes that President Numayri and Husni Mubarak constitute impediments in the course of his ambition of drawing the River Nile water to Libya to transform the latter into a green oasis that can satisfy hunger in the Arab world, Africa and the world at large.

The paper quoted Numayri as having said that Al-Qadhdhafi has openly declared that Libya can be a food basket for the Arab and African countries provided that Numayri's regime in Sudan and Husni Mubarak's regime in Egypt are toppled. According to Numayri, Al-Qadhdhafi's water war consists of three elements — Jonglei Canal project, the Aswan High Dam and the ground water project in Libya. Numayri said Al-Qadhdhafi had agitated the public opinion in south Sudan against Jonglei Canal project which is designed to save hundreds of millions of cubic metres of the river water from evaporation for utilization in expanded agriculture in Sudan and Egypt. In an obvious evidence of his water war, Al-Qadhdhafi has attempted to obstruct work on the canal project by recruiting, financing and arming outlaws in south Sudan and providing them with points of departure in a neighbouring state which is bound to Al-Qadhdhafi's regime by a proclaimed treaty, Numayri said.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT quoted Numayri as recalling what Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has recently disclosed of Libyan plans to blow up the Aswan High Dam in Egypt and make openings in the body of the dam which will eventually lead to a loss of the Egyptian reserve of water behind the dam. Numayri mentioned as yet another part of the water war what Al-Qadhdhafi has recently declared of a project costing thousands of millions of dollars for pumping out ground water which is linked to the ground water in Egypt and Sudan. Numayri predicted that such drawing of ground water would directly affect the level of water in the course of the River Nile as well as that of Lake Chad.

The water war waged by Al-Qadhdhafi, Numayri went on, is one of several fronts and several stages aimed at the one goal of gaining political hegemony over Egypt and Sudan by causing starvation through controlling the River Nile water which is the main source for both countries. This war has grave consequences for Sudan but it is a matter of life and death for Egypt which is wholly dependent on the Nile water, Numayri said.

Numayri has told the daily that Al-Qadhdhafi is obsessed by high hopes of gaining control and hegemony over Egypt and Sudan — the two most populated and largest countries in the Arab and African world. In doing this, Al-Qadhdhafi is inspired by a strategy of a superpower which instigates him into carrying out its (?plans) using the money of the Libyan people and jeopardizing the interest and security of those people, Numayri said.

The water war being waged by Al-Qadhdhafi against Egypt and Sudan should be faced up by all means as it is a war of starvation, a war of killing the very life in both countries, Numayri warned. The Nile basin states, Numayri said, are bound by treaties that subject any irrigation project to approval by all member states. The water war waged by Libya is therefore not only an infringement of the international convention which grants the right of utilizing the water of a river only to states which share that river, but is ultimately an aggression having political and economic objectives of the gravest consequences, Numayri was quoted by *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* as saying.

The Sudan, Numayri said, will take up to the regional and international organizations this Libyan aggression on the ground water reserve which he said would affect the River Nile level. The Sudan will also expose before the world opinion the objectives and dangers of the water war being waged by the Libyan regime on Egypt and Sudan, Numayri said, warning all international institutions against getting themselves involved in such a project which we regard as a clear violation of the international law.

Numayri told the paper that he had transmitted to King Hassan II of Morocco, Sudan's viewpoint on the Libyan-Moroccan union and Sudan's worries and fears that this union might be manipulated by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for annexing Chad to [the union] declared by Rabat and Tripoli. It seems that those fears which I have earlier declared have begun to materialize and the recently proclaimed Franco-Libyan agreement on Chad may be a step taken by Al-Qadhdhafi to prepare for the annexation of Chad or parts of it to Libya under the umbrella of the Libyan-Moroccan union, Numayri cautioned. In this case the Sudan will stand against this Moroccan-Libyan axis which only serves Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi's plans of disintegrating entities in the Arab Maghreb and in the African Continent, Numayri said.

He was quoted by *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* as saying that in concluding an agreement for pulling French and Libyan troops out of Chad, France should not have acted upon the Libyan analysis which regards the French troops as invading forces just as the Libyan troops which have occupied the Chadian territories by force. The French (?troops now) in Chad have gone there at the request of the legitimate government in Ndjamena and they have to pull out only at the request of that government, Numayri said.

The grave mistake France has made is that it regarded itself [as] a colonial state in Chad similar to the state which had murdered and displaced thousands of families to occupy their land by force, Numayri said. He warned that Libya would re-enter Chad using Goukouni Oueddei who, according to Numayri, is called by Libya as a leader of an exiled opposition that fights from outside Chad to liberate that country from its own sons.

Official on Delegation's Visit to PRC
JN221547 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (SUNA) — Major General Babakr 'Abd al-Rahman, secretary of the Regular Forces Committee and chairman of the National Security and Defense Committee in the People's Assembly, has praised the good results that 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid, People's Assembly speaker and IPU president, achieved during his visit to the PRC from 9 to 18 September. In a statement today, he said that the visit stressed the two countries' concern for supporting and strengthening bilateral relations in all fields. He added that the PRC leaders, represented by PRC President Li Xiannian, the PRC prime minister, the deputy speaker of the PRC National People's Congress, and a number of officials have expressed their appreciation for Sudan's foreign policy in all the international circles toward the international, Arab, and regional issues.

Maj Gen Babakr, who was a member of the delegation, said that the PRC officials have welcomed the exchange of visits between special ministers of both countries to support the existing relations and to create new ways to strengthen cooperation in all fields. He added that the PRC has agreed to grant 10,000 metric tons of wheat to Sudan as relief for the citizens suffering from the drought in the Kordofan and Darfur regions.

Concluding his statement, Maj Gen Babakr pointed out that the PRC president had asked the Sudanese delegation to convey his greetings to the Sudanese president, people, and government. It is worth noting that the Sudanese delegation is comprised of 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid as chairman and Maj Gen Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim, Mahjub al-Zubayr, 'Abdallah Hamad al-Malik, and Ilyas al-Amin as members. The members of the delegation returned home the day before yesterday while 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid left for Geneva from Beijing to chair the IPU's 72nd conference, scheduled to begin in Geneva on Monday and to last until 29 September.

TUNISIA

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Tunis
JN211639 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Tunis yesterday following a visit to Saudi Arabia and the YAR that lasted several days. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar had met in the Yemeni capital, San'a', yesterday with Yemeni President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Our correspondent said that the latest developments on the Palestine question and the current Arab situation were discussed.

Bourguiba Holds Talks With PRC Trade Official
LD221835 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Lu Xuejian, Chinese vice minister for foreign economic relations and trade, in the presence of Premier Mohamed Mzali; Ahmed Ben Arfah, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Mohamed Ridha Bach-Baouab, Tunisian ambassador to China; as well as the ambassador of the PRC to Tunisia.

Lu Xuejian noted the great importance President Habib Bourguiba attaches to relations between the two countries. He said that he informed the head of state of the positive results of the first meeting of the Tunisian-Chinese Commission.

He added that President Habib Bourbuiba is very satisfied with these results and that he expressed the desire for the development of economic relations and trade between the two countries.

Economic Commission Signs Minutes
LD221836 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tunis, 22 Sep (TAP) — The minutes of the first session of the mixed Tunisian-Chinese Commission for Economic, Commercial and Technical Cooperation were signed yesterday evening in Tunis.

The document indicates that this first session allowed the two parties to make the appropriate decisions to make their relations on the level of commercial, economic and technical exchanges more dynamic and to establish cooperation in the social and youth fields.

Concerning commercial exchanges, the two parties agreed to revise and fill in the gaps in the list of exportable products mentioned in the trade agreement of 17 May 1979, with the aim of promoting the development of their commercial relations.

In the area of industry, the Tunisian and Chinese sides examined the possibility of cooperation in textiles, phosphate and mechanics. The creation of a company with mixed capital is envisaged within this framework.

Concerning technical cooperation, the two parties agreed to strengthen it by maintaining and strengthening Chinese medical teams operating in Tunisia, on the one hand, and by Tunisian aid in tea cultivation and mining as well as in the breeding of silk worms, on the other hand.

We remind you that the mixed Tunisian-Chinese Commission for Economic, Commercial and Technical Cooperation was set up on 5 September 1983 under the terms of an agreement concluded in Beijing between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: Envoy to Ghana on Morocco Negotiation
LD221110 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Accra, 22 Sep 84 (APS) — Ambassador of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to Accra Mr Ouaddadi El Haiba reaffirmed his country's wish to enter into direct negotiations with Morocco conforming to the OAU resolution adopted during the 19th summit in Addis Ababa. In a press conference held here he said we are determined to carry on the struggle [until] a final victory, because history has always showed that just causes have never failed. Ghana has recognized the Saharan Republic in 1979.

KENYA

Energy Minister Says Loyalty 'Beyond Reproach'

EA212127 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The minister for energy and regional development, Mr Nicholas Biwott, today refuted allegations levelled at him yesterday that he did not clear his name after being mentioned in the Njonjo inquiry. The accusations, made in Parliament by the member of parliament for Bahati, Mr Fred Omido, charged that the minister had kept quiet after his name had been mentioned during the inquiry. Mr Biwott recalled that his name was introduced in the proceedings of the inquiry by Mr Bill Parkinson, alleging that he — Biwott — had instructed Captain Leonard not to make a statement on the alleged involvement of some Kenyans in the Seychelles attempted coup.

Addressing a press conference this afternoon the minister observed that during the proceedings, Capt Leonard emphatically denied the allegations made by Parkinson. The minister wondered whether Mr Omido should believe Parkinson or Capt Leonard. In the light of the obvious — Mr Parkinson's demeanour throughout the proceedings — there was no basis for him — Biwott — to follow up his discredited evidence.

Mr Biwott reiterated his statement in Parliament yesterday that loyalty was a personal matter. He said loyalty alone without action is not enough. It must be seen to be so. He asserted with confidence that his loyalty was beyond reproach as (?borne out) by his record throughout his public career. The minister explained that it was not his habit to answer allegations through the press but he had been forced to act by the fact that the allegations were made soon after he had called to his office to attend to urgent matters.

Local Leaders Defend Biwott

EA222136 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Elgeyo-Marakwet MP's and leaders have strongly defended the minister for energy and regional development, Mr Nicholas Biwott, against claims linking him with the dubious activities of the former constitutional affairs minister, Mr Charles Njonjo. The leaders attending a baraza at (Kamoi) Secondary School challenged what they called an attack on Mr Biwott, who is known to be devoted and loyal to H.E. President Daniel arap Moi. The leaders said Wananchi know which of their leaders was loyal to the president and will not accept damaging utterances from self-appointed experts who think that they know who are more nyayo [footsteps] followers than others.

PANA To Relay Broadcasts to Asia Soon

AB211049 Lagos NAN in English 1040 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Nairobi, Sept. 20 (IPS/NAN) — Kenya now spends less money to buy news as a result of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) service, Information and Broadcasting Minister Robert Matano said in Nairobi yesterday. Receiving PANA's director general, Mr Ousmane Diallo, the minister also said that Kenya had reduced its dependence on foreign news agencies for news from African countries. The news agency, which is funded by African governments, was set up three years ago with its headquarters in Dakar, Senegal.

Mr Matano said that the agency's service has enabled Kenya to start an "Africa Today" daily programme on its radio. The idea of having an African news agency is also one way of enhancing development in the Third World, he added. Mr Diallo said that Kenya would soon be a relaying point for PANA's newscast to Asia. PANA's first sponsored seminar for science writers opened in Nairobi today.

UGANDA

Briefs

Entebbe Airport Renamed — Uganda's Entebbe Airport has been renamed Apolo Milton Obote International Airport. A notice in the official *UGANDA GAZETTE* says that another smaller airport in Mbarara, western Uganda, had also been renamed Obote Airport, Mbarara. The official renaming ceremony of Milton Obote International Airport was on Wednesday (19th September). [Text] [*Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Sep 84 EA*]

BURUNDI

Chad Troop Withdrawal Agreement Welcomed

EA211657 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Burundi is pleased with the agreement reached between France and Libya to withdraw their troops from Chadian territory, according to Mr Laurent Nzeyimana, the Burundi minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, in a press statement today. In Burundi's view, the withdrawal of foreign troops has always been the key to a solution to the Chadian national drama and to national reconciliation and the establishment of freely elected institutions by the Chadian people, the statement said.

It concluded that the Franco-Libyan agreement should now be followed by the process of two other conditions, starting by organizing a conference of various opposition groups with the help of all the countries which can do so, and the OAU. [passage as heard]

CAMEROON

Biya Warns People Not to Listen to Rumors

AB202250 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Through his address, the head of state has once again made it his duty to inform the Cameroonian people — who are mature and responsible people — as he usually does when something important is happening. In fact, the important concerns now are the rumors that have been given considerable weight for some time now in our country, and which most of the time are far from the truth.

This is why the head of state said that truth is lofty and rumor is base, sending us back to our philosophy books where the word lofty is equated with reason and the ideal, while the word base represents instincts and passions. This is therefore an invitation to all Cameroonians to aspire to high-mindedness and self-discipline, and the head of state is speaking to all Cameroonians when he says :this

He said: We have brought the regrettable events of April to their deserved conclusion, that is, the acts by some mutineers who had gone astray. The head of state does not want to accuse any tribe. He wants to carry out the New Deal policy with everybody's support, irrespective of opinions, level of education, ethnic origins, or religion. Each of you is part and parcel of the Cameroonian nation, with the same rights and duties, he pointed out. He adds, however: A great people can only live and develop by respecting the legitimate authority, and facing the truth squarely, the truth which many people are now mistaking for rumor.

Over the past few days, rumors have been carrying nothing but bad news, which is then spread by irresponsible and often malevolent people. This is why the head of state warns all Cameroonians to think before believing what they are told. He even invites Cameroonians to listen to the radio and to read newspapers — that is, reliable radio stations and newspapers — because they are objective and they respect the ethics of information. This means radios and newspapers that do not hide the truth. Vigilance also requires us to be able to distinguish truth from falsehood.

CHAD

Libya-France Joint Withdrawal Commission Announced

AB211445 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 21 (AFP) — Libya and France have agreed to set up a joint commission to monitor the mutual withdrawal of their forces from Chad, military sources said here today. There was no immediate information on the makeup and exact methods of operation of the commission, which the sources said would begin acting shortly to resolve any problems arising from the troop withdrawal.

Military sources also disclosed that 30 observers from Senegal and Benin were to arrive here early next week. They would be immediately dispatched to French garrisons around the country to oversee the troop departure in line with the withdrawal agreement announced Monday by Paris and Tripoli, they said. An equal number of observers from the two African states will also be sent from Tripoli to northern Chad to monitor the pullout of Libyan troops who have been backing armed opposition to the Ndjamena Government of Hissein Habre.

The commander of French troops in Chad, General Yves Bochu, told reporters here yesterday that the simultaneous withdrawal of the two nation's troops, due to begin Tuesday, was a "very complex" operation. "There is no way we will give up a given position if Libya stalls its pullout and does not scrupulously abide by the principle of a simultaneous withdrawal," said one French officer. "Everything will be planned step-by-step by Paris and Tripoli."

Military sources said French troops as of Tuesday had ceased all air and ground patrols along the line separating government- and insurgent-held territory in an effort to avoid any incidents in the run-up to next week's start of the pullout, which is due to take some 45 days.

Meanwhile, the Chadian News Agency (ATP) has again expressed Ndjamena's scepticism over Libyan willingness to respect the withdrawal agreement. "We don't believe a word of it," wrote the agency yesterday of the Franco-Libyan accord, "because it is difficult to believe that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has finally given up his near obsession with turning Chad into a Libyan province." The dispatch concluded that "far from ending, the Libyan aggression will continue."

Analysts here said that the Ndjamena authorities feared that Tripoli, while pulling its regular troops out of northern Chad, would leave behind members of the Islamic Legion — a force

recruited from neighboring African countries which could, they said, easily blend into the local population. The agency added that "if the Libyan withdrawal is real," it could facilitate a reconciliation between the opposing Chadian factions. It added, however, that the Habre government would only negotiate with its opponents if it was recognized as the country's legal government, a condition so far refused by the various opposition factions.

Council of Ministers Examines Withdrawal Accord

AB212130 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers held its weekly meeting this morning in the Congress Hall of the Ndjamena Chamber of Commerce. During the meeting, which was presided over by His Excellency el-Hadj Hissein Habre, the members of the government examined a single issue on their agenda, namely the French-Libyan simultaneous withdrawal accord. I invite you to listen to the report on the meeting made by the minister of economy and commerce and interim spokesman of the government [Adoum Moussa Seif]:

[Begin recording] Report on the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers: The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting today, 21 September 1984, under the chairmanship of His Excellency el-Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the republic and of the Council of Ministers and head of state. Only one topic was on the agenda: the French-Libyan agreement on the simultaneous withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops from Chad.

The president of the republic and head of state, His Excellency el-Hadj Hissein Habre, made a presentation to the council on the agreement. The council held thorough discussions about it, placing the facts in their true national and international contexts and keeping in mind the safeguard of the vital interests and inalienable rights of the Chadian people and of Chad. The meeting, which began at 1000, ended at 1300. [end recording]

Mitterrand Letter To Explain Withdrawal Pact

LD231900 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Francois Mitterrand has sent a letter to President Hissein Habre to explain the motives of the agreement concluded between Paris and Tripoli on the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad. The Elysee confirmed this message had been sent today but did not reveal the exact content of it. It is known that Chad's president has shown a certain discontent at not having been consulted before the signing of the agreement. Mr Hissein Habre has also rejected the two African countries proposed by Paris to supervise the withdrawal operations, which should last about 2 months.

Official Criticizes 'Cavalier Step' by France

LD231839 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] After tomorrow evening there will be no more French intervention troops in Chad. The agreement for withdrawal concluded between Paris and Tripoli will enter into effect. The Chadian Government of Mr Hissein Habre is not really very pleased. It considers above all that it was left out of the Franco-Libyan negotiations; but even if the pill is a bitter one for the Ndjamena Government, we note all the same a certain thaw in Ndjamena this evening.

Admittedly, they refuse the Senegalese and Togolese observers proposed by Paris, but they do not want to fall out with France. Our special correspondent in Chad, Ulysse Gossett, was able to talk with the Chadian information minister, Adoum Moussa Seif:

[Begin recording] I do not think that there is a risk of a diplomatic crisis between Chad and France, and do not forget that we have cooperation agreements in all fields, including agreements on military cooperation which date from 1976, so I do not think that there is such a risk of a diplomatic crisis.

There are certainly a certain number of principles which the Chadian Government respects, and expects to see respected with regard to itself also, but in the current situation it is necessary to recognise who the interested party is — it is Chad, the Chadian people, it is the Chadian Government — so we consider that it is our right to know and to be consulted, to participate when there are negotiations or when Chad is discussed. That has not been done. So, we are not against the agreement as such, but we consider that this was a cavalier step, to say the least. [end recording]

Minister Says France's Credibility 'in Question'

AB241025 Paris AFP in French 0807 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 24 Sep (AFP) — The French-Libyan accord does not offer enough guarantees and, on the part of France, it is unconsciously preparing a situation of a needless civil war in Chad, Mahamat Ismaila, Chadian minister delegate to the presidency in charge of information, declared to AFP on Sunday evening. Mr Ismaila, who arrived from Lome (Togo) where he was received in the morning by President Gnassingbe Eyadema, was making a stopover in Abidjan on his way to Ndjamena (via Niamey) where he will arrive on Tuesday evening.

"However generous it may be in its intentions as far as France is concerned, the French-Libyan accord is, however, not the same thing as far as Libya is concerned," the Chadian minister continued. According to Mr Mahamat Ismaila, the main problem is to know whether or not Libya — a country with 2 million inhabitants which recently became rich because of oil — is going to continue to have covetous desires toward a country (Chad) of 5 million people with wealth that is as important if not greater than Libya's.

According to the minister, all the rest is secondary. "We have a history that is more important than Libya's and the south of that country had belonged to Chad for 7 centuries," he affirmed. "Historically, Libya has nothing to claim from Chad, he added in an indirect reference to the Aozou strip. Mahamat Ismaila stated that the French withdrawal from Chad is "a problem of sovereignty" but he was nevertheless afraid that there will again be a civil war, as it had happened twice before because it was always the troops owing allegiance to Tripoli who have started the events, he added.

Concluding, Mahamat Ismaila said that "the credibility of France is in question. It is not normal that France should now negotiate on an equal footing with Libya, Chad's aggressor, he continued. Whether some people assume their responsibilities or not, Chad and its government will assume theirs in order to face all the threats hindering the country's security."

Chadian Envoy Against Benin's Observer Status
AB230825 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, Sept 23 (AFP) — The Chadian ambassador to France, Allam-mi Ahmad, has called it "regrettable" for France to leave Chad out of the French-Libyan talks on simultaneous withdrawal of their troops from the African country.

"It is also incomprehensible" that observers should be "imposed" on the Chadian Government, "and from Benin, to make matters worse," Mr Allam-mi told Agence France-Presse here. Benin, he recalled, "has always been hostile to the Ndjamena authorities."

Faced with this "fait accompli," Mr Allam-mi said, "the Chadian Government will try to assume its responsibilities, without in any way guaranteeing the pseudo-agreement in which it had no part." Neither will the government "obstruct the withdrawal from Chad of Libyan troops, whose presence it has always denounced," the ambassador said. Chad will make "counter-proposals that respect its sovereignty, for a true and effective control over withdrawal of the Libyan forces," Mr Allam-mi said.

African sources here said that Ndjamena wants overseers of the French and Libyan withdrawals to be chosen by the United Nations, or at least would like Benin replaced by another country, chosen jointly by Chad, Libya, and France.

Benin Formally Rejected as Withdrawal Observer
AB240836 Paris AFP in French 0737 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 23 Sep (AFP) — The Chadian Government has formally rejected the prospect of receiving Beninese observers in Chad, within the framework of the French-Libyan accord to pull out their troops from that country, Chadian national radio announced on Sunday evening.

The radio described Benin as a "satellite country of Libya." "We need neutral observers capable of doing their work and supervising effectively the withdrawal of the Libyan troops and those of the Islamic Legion from Chadian territory." The Chadian Government would rather "prefer" the dispatching of un-mandated observers to Chad, the radio stressed.

It will be recalled that Libya and France agreed to send Beninese and Senegalese observers to Chad, to ensure the effective pullout of Libyan and French troops from Chad, scheduled to begin on 25 September. The refusal of the Chadian authorities might delay the beginning of this operation, observers believe in Ndjamena.

Troops Ready to Occupy Abandoned Libyan Positions
AB240934 Paris AFP in French 0749 GMT 24 Sep 84

[By Marie Joannides]

[Excerpts] Paris, 24 Sep (AFP) — The countdown has now begun in Chad for the start of the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops scheduled for Tuesday, 25 September at zero hour, thus putting an end to a presence of more than a year on both sides of the 16th parallel, which had become a veritable demarcation line.

Tripoli has been completely silent since Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's interview with a French television network early last week during which he affirmed that he would respect his commitments. The authorities in Ndjamena are, however, skeptical concerning Libya's real desire to leave Chad.

On their part, the French troops have stopped all operations and are ready to evacuate their positions in the framework of Operation "Vandoise" — the name given to the French troop withdrawal from Chad — which has replaced Operation "Manta," which enabled the deployment of more than 3,000 French soldiers in the country since August 1983, following the capture of the town of Faya-Largeau by the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] supported by the Libyans. Some 5,000 Libyans were thus stationed in Chad according to Western sources.

The authorities in Ndjamena have announced that they would rush to the north of the country as soon as the troops are withdrawn in order to occupy the positions which the GUNT and the Libyans have defended so far. Observers believe that they are counting on the weakness of the GUNT, which has been divided by internal splits and a conflict with the Libyans.

Al-Qadhdhafi Motives for Withdrawal Questioned
AB212245 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The French-Libyan withdrawal agreement consecrates the withdrawal — described as simultaneous — of foreign troops from the Chadian soil. But what puzzles Chadians is not so much the signing of the agreement, it is rather the use which one of the sides — namely Libya — will make of the agreement. Chadians simply want to understand the decision of France and Libya. But they have serenely received the news that broke on Monday. After all, it is incumbent first of all upon Chadians to understand

the situation of their country and to defend it against its enemies. Today, Libya is the enemy.

On 25 September, that is next Monday, the French and Libyan troops are due to begin withdrawing from the Chadian territory. This withdrawal is the consequence of the agreement signed between the French and the Libyan Governments. In our opinion, which many Chadians share undoubtedly, Chad is itself committed to its sovereignty and can therefore only be happy about the departure of foreign troops stationed on its soil now if this withdrawal is effective. But one can already ask this question: Who can prove that the withdrawal will be effective on the Libyan side?

Where the shoe pinches is that the international media organizations are all out to stress so-called fears among the Chadian people. In doing so, they forget our past experience. But the Chadian people cannot forget their past experience. Their history is marked by relentless struggle against the invaders, whether Libyans or others. Since 1973, Libya has been occupying an important part of our territory. We think that the Chadian people are once again ready to make sacrifices, because no one can be taken in by the real intentions of the Libyan Government.

In initialing the French-Libyan agreement, Al-Qadhdhafi wants to kill two birds with one stone. First, he wants to get the French troops out of Chad without fighting them and without giving anything in return, and secondly, to attempt to invade Chad for the second time after having been hampered in the first attempt by the presence of the Manta force. It seems that Al-Qadhdhafi has succeeded in getting what he wanted, at least according to the terms of the agreement, because all over the world, the puppets that he has installed have begun to kick up a fuss.

For Chadians, the current concern must be their mobilization, as in the past, in order to take up the challenge, for Libya will not leave Chad. Libya will stay in Chad, not just with its troops in Aozou, but also through the Islamic Legion.

The [Islamic] Legion is composed of stateless men of all nationalities — Malians, Beninese, Niger nationals, Sudanese, and so on. As can be clearly seen, in Al-Qadhdhafi's mind, the said simultaneous withdrawal will consist in pulling back the white Libyans to the Aozou region while the black troops of the Islamic Legion, provided with Chadian identity cards, will mix with the population. So we can say, with all due deference to the signatories of the agreement, that Libya will not leave Chad, nor will it sit back unconcerned. Henceforth, Chadians must once again make sacrifices in order to fight and drive out our external enemy.

In this connection, we would like to state this on the role of the French troops in Chad as understood by Chadians: Chad is not hooked to a [word indistinct], not even to the French one. Chad had appealed to France for a cause it deemed just in regard to internationally acknowledged laws an in compliance with agreements signed by the Chadian and French governments. But we have always relied on ourselves, and we will always rely on ourselves first; we have relied on our own capability in order to check and beat back the Libyan aggressor. Never on earth have we thought that the Manta operation was an eternal umbrella over us in our life and death struggle against the Tripoli slave regime.

GUNT Calls on Congo to Lead Chad Roundtable

AB212155 [Clandestine] Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Following the Franco-Libyan decision, Comrade Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, the vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], has requested the People's Republic of Congo to assume its responsibilities to summon the roundtable conference on national reconciliation, stressing also the unity of the liberation movement. The comrade GUNT vice president also replied to questions put to him by Radio France Internationale following the war situation prevailing in the southern part of the country.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Hails French-Libyan Troop Withdrawal Pact

AB211415 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The French-Libyan accord featured prominently during the private discussions between Presidents Mobutu and Mitterrand. This was confirmed yesterday by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko following his audience at the Elysee Palace. In answer to a question, the head of state reaffirmed that, in the name of peace, he hailed the French-Libyan disengagement accord and that Zaire would make a decision concerning the presence of its troops in Chad after having a discussion with President Hissein Habre.

He, however, observed that the Zairian contingent will not remain in that country forever, adding that the forthcoming withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops, to be followed perhaps by that of the Zairian contingent in the next few days, would help increase the chances of success of the proposed reconciliation conference in Brazzaville, which will be attended by the fighting Chadian factions with the aim of achieving a negotiated solution.

The founding chairman of the MPR confirmed that President Mitterrand will make an official visit to Zaire next December shortly before the French-African summit conference to be held in Bujumbura.

The marshal is undertaking this European and American tour with the aim of discussing problems relating to the relaunching of the Zairian economy with our partners who are members of the Club de Paris. Everybody appreciates the efforts so far made by the Executive Council to improve the Zairian economy with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It is now a question of progressing in this path of rigorous management. The Zairian people will therefore maintain this course. They call on friendly countries for more efforts of solidarity so that the results they have already achieved may not be reduced to nothing.

GHANA

USSR Donates Items Worth 10 Million Cedis

AB220710 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Soviet Union has donated a number of items worth 10 million cedis to the Ghana Government.

The items include a jeep, a micro-baffle, and tape recorders. The rest are typewriters, film projectors, and educational equipment. The items are to be distributed to public organizations.

Mr Ebow Tewiah, a PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] member who has received the gifts in Accra today, called on all genuine friends to strengthen their assistance at a time when it is necessary to break away from being a consumer of imported products. Ghanaians, he said, need to build and develop on their own and that any assistance from friendly countries should be geared toward development.

According to Mr Tewiah, the PNDC is committed to the development and well-being of the people and, therefore, is doing everything possible to build a just society.

He, however, expressed concern about the escalation of arms race which, he said, is having an adverse effect on the economy of Third World countries.

Mr Semenov, the Soviet ambassador to Ghana, in presenting the gifts said they were symbol of the desire of his country to strengthen friendship with Ghana.

PNDC Member To Attend Soviet Olympic Meeting

AB231312 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Mr Justice D.F. Annan, has flown to Moscow to attend the 1-week Olympic Committee meeting. The meeting, which is being organized by the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union, will discuss sports developments in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and other Third World countries.

Speaking to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport, Mr Justice Annan, who is also the national president of the Olympic Committee, said the meeting will discuss general areas of participating in events during Olympic Games.

The secretary for youth and sports, Mr Amarkai Amarteifio, who was at the airport to see him off, hoped the meeting would address itself to peculiar problems facing developing countries. He believes that the Soviet Union can help develop the sports college at Winneba to enhance sports in the country.

Others who saw the PNDC member off were the secretary for justice and attorney general, Mr D.E.K. Aikins, the Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr Semenov, and officials of the National Olympic Committee.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Hails French-Libyan Accord

AB230953 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22-23 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The head of state, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, has addressed a message of congratulations to French President Francois Mitterrand on the decision to withdraw French and Libyan troops from Chad. Here is the text of the message:

At the end of the very substantive discussions which I had the pleasure of holding with you last week, I made it a point to affirm the importance of your continued and laudable efforts in favor of peace in the world and particularly in Africa.

Mr President, it is therefore with much satisfaction that we in the Ivory Coast salute the agreement that you have signed with Libya for a simultaneous withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad to finally permit the restoration of peace and the reconciliation of the sons of that country.

Allow me to express our warmest compliments. We hope to see a continuation of your action with the necessary vigilance for the well-being of Chad.

LIBERIA

Justice Minister Warns of 'Misguided Elements'

AB212015 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Justice Ministry in Monrovia has announced a $500 reward for anyone who will give information on the whereabouts of one Moses Teapoh. Mr Moses Teapoh has been declared wanted by the Justice Ministry over the last 3 weeks. The ministry said Mr Teapoh is wanted for circulating anonymous leaflets or tracts in Greenville, Sinoe County.

Justice Minister Jenkins Scott announced the reward today during a press conference at the Ministry of National Defense where two suspects arrested in connection with the circulation of leaflets were presented to the press. Minister Scott also used the occasion to caution Liberians to be wary of certain misguided elements who he said were bent on creating chaos and confusion in the society so as to divert the ongoing process for a return to constitutional rule. Also at the conference, a leaflet issued by a group calling itself the People's Underground Guerrilla Movement in Sinoe County was presented to the press. The leaflet said the movement was prepared and ready to ambush, attack, and destroy any unaided corrupt official of the government if their demands were not met.

Mr Scott then said government would not yield to such anarchist demands. He called on all patriotic Liberians to work cooperatively with government in weeding out such people who he said will settle for nothing less than chaos. The press conference was attended by Defense Minister Gray Allison and other top security personnel.

Ruling on Cheapoo Trial Expected Monday

AB210851 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The people's special theft court in Monrovia is expected to hand down its ruling next Monday into the speedy trial motion by the defense lawyers in the case involving former Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo. At the starting of the case yesterday, the defense lawyers resisted a prosecution motion for a postponement of the trial to a later date to enable it to produce a key witness. The defense maintained that the prosecution's request was merely designed to harass the accused through a protracted detention and to delay and baffle the trial. The five lawyers who represented the accused argued that the prosecution had enough time during the absence of the accused from the country to produce witnesses in preparation for the trial.

Earlier, the prosecution told the court that it has asked for the postponement due to the unavailability of its key witness who was in Grand Gedeh County. The prosecution argued that it had not denied the accused the right to a bail. It argued that the prosecution could not have kept witnesses in the (?trunk) to await the unexpected return of the accused who, it said, had gone on a self-imposed exile.

Cheapoo Released on Bail

AB212020 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Former Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo, who has been in detention for almost 3 weeks on charges of theft of property, was today released on bail by the special theft court in Monrovia. The chief judge of the court told the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA, that Cheapoo was released after filing a $1.2 million property bond.

Mr Cheapoo was detained on 4 September this year at the Monrovia Central Prison for allegedly stealing over $800,000 worth of mobile equipment owned by the Liberia Overseas Venture Corporation in Grand Gedeh County. According to a theft court writ of arrest, Mr Cheapoo committed the act in 1981 while he was still serving as justice minister.

Former Information Minister Leaves, Comments

AB212022 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Former Information Minister Alhaji Kromah has formally turned over the affairs of the ministry to Mr Carson Karpeh, who is now acting minister at the Ministry of Information. Mr Kromah thanked the head of state for the opportunity to serve as information minister and wished Mr Karpeh success as he follows the plans and programs he had worked for at the ministry.

Acting Minister Karpeh thanked Mr Kromah and regretted the unfortunate incident which led to Mr Kromah's dismissal. Minister Karpeh told Mr Kromah that he was always welcome to the Information Ministry whenever he felt he had something to contribute in the interest of government.

Briefs

New Nigerian Ambassador— The Liberian head of state, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, today received the credentials of the newly accredited Nigerian ambassador to Liberia, His Excellency A.E.B. Ayodemi, at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. [Summary] [*Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Sep 84 AB*]

MALI

Two Loan Agreements Signed With Canada

AB212035 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Two loan agreements totaling 20.16 billion CFA francs were signed yesterday between Canada and Mali. The first agreement provides for an integrated rural development project in [name indistinct] for an amount of 9.7 billion CFA francs. The second agreement provides for the funding of the second phase of the construction of Malian railroads at a cost of about 11.41 billion CFA francs over 4 years. These agreements were signed on the Malian side by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and on the Canadian side by His Excellency John Peter Bell, who said that the signing of the documents falls within the framework of Canada's assistance to rural development and railroad transportation in Mali.

NIGER

Congolese Minister Comments on Chad Withdrawal

AB211730 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The head of state, General Seyni Kountche, this morning received Jean Baptiste Tati Loutard, the Congolese minister of culture and arts, who delivered a message to him from the Congolese head of state. In an interview with the national press, Jean Baptiste Tati Loutard spoke about the simultaneous withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad and the union treaty signed between Morocco and Libya. First, this is what he said about Chad:

[Begin Loutard recording] The Chadians are our brothers through geographical and historical ties, so we are very much interested in any action that is likely to bring harmony among Chadians. Nevertheless, in regard to the French and Libyan withdrawal agreement, we know only one thing at present, and that is that the two countries are going to withdraw their troops [words indistinct] from Chad. We do not know all the details on this withdrawal, which will be disclosed bit by bit, and we do not even know the full details of this agreement.

As for us, as Congolese (?patriots), we are in favor of a roundtable conference, a reconciliation conference between the Chadian brothers. And this way of thinking, which is not merely a way of thinking, remains unchanged [words indistinct]. We are acting and striving toward that goal. So on our level, nothing has

charged. We are still prepared to host a roundtable conference that will lead to a reconciliation between the Chadian brothers. This is our fervent hope. [end recording]

NIGERIA

FMG Announcement on French-Libyan Liaison Group

AB240628 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Special Announcement" by the Federal Military Government concerning the French-Libyan liaison group and observer troops from Benin and Senegal on 24 September; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] The Federal Military Government [FMG] has consistently advocated the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad so that, without undue influence, the Chadians may by themselves work out the constitutional arrangements under which they wish to live. This position has been reaffirmed time and time again, including at the respective visits to Lagos this year of His Excellency Colonel Menghistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the OAU; Staff Major Jallud of Libya; and Mr Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations of France.

On Monday 17 September, the FMG was given advance information by Libya and France that they had decided to withdraw their troops from Chad. This decision is welcome since it is in keeping with the stated Nigerian position on the matter and it is hoped that any other foreign troops which may be installed there will also be withdrawn.

The FMG has received two joint requests from the Libyan and French Governments for a mixed Libyan and French liaison group to be installed in Kano during the period of the withdrawal and for transit facilities to be given to a small number of observer troops from Benin and Senegal who are to monitor the withdrawal on the ground in Chad.

The FMG has given its approval to these two requests and the liaison group, together with the observer troops, are expected to land in Kano tomorrow, Monday 24th September — that is today [as heard]. The entire operation is expected to last about 50 days.

Withdrawal From Committee on Sahara Announced

AB230638 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Nigeria has withdrawn from the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara. This was contained in a statement issued in Lagos yesterday by the Ministry of External Affairs. The ministry said that the Federal Government's decision followed the inability of the implementation committee to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the OAU assembly of heads of state. It further explained that the ineffectiveness of the committee might be compounded by what looks like partiality. The committee was made up of the heads of state of Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, the Sudan and Tanzania.

Polish Official: Nigeria Important Trade Partner

AB211720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Poland says Nigeria is one of her most important trading partners in Africa. The director in the Polish Institute for International Affairs, Professor Symonides, stated this in Lagos yesterday while delivering a lecture on Poland's foreign policy and her approach to African problems. He said that one of the most important factors in promoting economic relations between Nigeria and Poland was the joint ventures and the biggest one, he said, was [words indistinct].

Professor Symonides recalls that problems arising from economic relations were debated at the last meeting of the Polish-Nigeria joint commission held in Lagos last May, which include cooperation in mining, electronics, and shipbuilding. On cultural relations, he said over 12 Nigerian novels by such writers as Chinua Achebe and Wole Soyinka had been translated into the Polish language to enable readers to understand the realities of life in Nigeria. In answer to a question, Professor Symonides said that despite the the drop in trade, relations between the two countries have remained cordial. The lecture was arranged by the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs as part of its enlightenment program.

Dailies Comment on Akinjide UN Appointment

AB211243 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* evaluates the effects which Mr Akinjide's [chairman of the defunct National Party of Nigeria] new appointment at the United Nations will have on Nigeria. The paper explains that his disappearance underlines the fact that he has convicted himself without trial. The *CONCORD* calls on the Federal Government to impress on the United Nations that the appointment of fugitive Akinjide is inimical to the interests of the people of Nigeria.

Ondo State Radio, TV Merge Into Single Entity

AB211253 Lagos NAN in English 1244 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Akure, Sept 21 (NAN) — The Ondo State Broadcasting Corporation and the state television have been merged into "Ondo State Radiovision Corporation," the commissioner for information, youth and culture, Mr Oladele Aladegbaiye, announced yesterday in Akure.

Speaking at the opening of the second delegates' conference of the State Radio Television and Threatre Workers Union, Mr Aladegbaiye said that the move was part of government's efforts to maximise the contribution of both organisations to the development of the state at a reasonable cost. He said that mass media in the country should direct their efforts toward the promotion of social, cultural, and industrial development and political stability.

Mr Aladegbaiye advised the new corporation to reduce the time allocated to reports on crime, scandal and gossip.

Briefs

Outgoing Thai Ambassador— The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, received the outgoing Thai ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Ophat Chaiyanam, at Dodan Barracks, Lagos, today. He served in Nigeria for 3 and 1/2 years. [Summary][*Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Sep 84 AB*]

SENEGAL

Country May Supervise Withdrawal From Chad

AB230934 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Senegal could be one of the observer countries to supervise the withdrawal operations of French and Libyan troops from Chad. President Abdou Diouf's government yesterday gave its consent in principle to being an observer. The agreement is not yet official but will not take long to be so, pending endorsement by Chad. In fact, the Ndjamena government yesterday rejected two African countries proposed by France as observers. The identity of these countries and the reasons given by Ndjamena were not revealed. Nevertheless, according to observers, this refusal could be a retort to France for keeping President Hissein Habre away from the Franco-Libyan talks which, I remind you, led to the agreement on the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops from Chad. You will remember that this agreement enters into force on 25 September when the simultaneous evacuation operation of French and Libyan contingents from Chad will commence. In Ndjamena itself, the French contingent is eagerly putting everything in order for its imminent departure. One has the impression that they are waiting for the order to leave Chad.

TOGO

Chadian Minister Brings Habre Message, Comments

AB231415 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and head of state, this morning received at his private residence in Lome, Soumaila Mahamat, Chad's minister delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of information.

He delivered a message from President Hissein Habre to General Eyadema. According to Soumaila Mahamat, this message falls within the framework of periodic consultations between President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Hissein Habre.

Regarding the recent agreement to withdraw the Libyan and French forces from Chad, the minister said it was good to have reservations especially on Libya's sincerity.

Mr Mahamat made these remarks at the end of his audience with President Eyadema.

[Begin recording] [Mahamat] I must first of all thank Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, for granting me this audience, during which I delivered a personal message from his brother and friend, Hissein Habre. The message falls within the framework of periodic consultations between the two brothers, and it concerns the latest developments in the Chadian situation.

We have therefore delivered the message and we are very happy about President Eyadema's concern for and thorough knowledge of the Chadian problem. He gave us very useful advice, and I must once again say that I am very satisfied with the meeting with the president.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, the Franco-Libyan disengagement accord opens a new chapter in the Chadian issue. [Words indistinct] and what are the peace prospects that this agreement offer?

[Mahamat] Yes, everyone knows that the Franco-Libyan disengagement accord [words indistinct]. Regarding the peace prospects that this agreement offers, we state once again that France is a sovereign state, and can therefore make independent decisions. But it is necessary to express reservations vis-a-vis Tripoli's sincerity.

Tripoli has on many occasions in the past announced false withdrawals, so we fear that Tripoli might again not respect this agreement. Why? Because as you know there are regular Libyan troops which are stationed in the north and in addition there is the Islamic Legion. We therefore feel that this accord does not give much guarantee for Chad's security. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Embassy in Lagos Denies Agreement With DPRK

MB220630 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The Angolan Embassy in Nigeria denied the existence of any military agreement between Angola and the DPRK under which Korean troops are fighting in Angola against UNITA puppets. The Angolan Embassy was reacting to the news circulated by Nigerian newspapers which, citing South African sources, say that an accord existed between Angola and the DPRK and that troops of that country are fighting in Angola against the UNITA puppets.

The Angolan Embassy in Nigeria said that such news is false and it considers these reports as yet another diversionary maneuver to divert the attention of world opinion from the main issue of instability in southern Africa, South African aggression against neighboring states, and its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Angolan Embassy in Lagos considers also that such reports aim at strengthening the linkage [preceding word in English] policy orchestrated by Washington and Pretoria to block Namibia's path to independence and to continue their support for the UNITA puppet bands.

Dos Santos Message Given to Sweden's Palme

MB210942 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] A message from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state, addressed to Olof Palme, Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, was delivered yesterday by Andre Petroff, secretary for production of the MPLA-Labor Party, at an audience held between the two men in Stockholm.

Andre Petroff has been in Stockholm representing the MPLA-Labor Party at the extraordinary congress of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party. He left the Swedish capital for Luanda, leaving behind Jose Ambrosio Sambo, director of the Department for State and Judicial Organs, who continues to represent the MPLA-Labor Party at the congress.

Andre Petroff addressed the congress, delivering a message from the Angolan people to the Swedish people. He also was interviewed by Radio Sweden International, during which he discussed the political situation in southern Africa.

Savimbi Cited as Receiving U.S. Aid

MB211011 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Traitor Jonas Savimbi, chieftain of the UNITA criminal gang, attended, as a guest of honor, the ceremony at which Pieter Botha, the former South African prime minister, was made the executive president of the apartheid state.

The man who claims to defend negritude, African democracy, liberty, and the independence of the people he has betrayed was a guest of honor of Pieter Botha, head of the South African racist regime. Thus, the U.S. newspaper, *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, stressed that with this behavior, Jonas Savimbi is publicly recognized by the apartheid regime as one of its loyal servants. *THE NEW YORK TIMES* also stresses that Pretoria's decision to confer an official character to its relations with the UNITA puppet gang comes in the wake of the visit of Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, to South Africa.

As is known, the United States is endeavoring to disclaim responsibility for the criminal actions carried out by gangs in the service of South Africa and the undeclared war which the apartheid regime has been waging against our country. However, Jonas Savimbi, chieftain of the criminal gang, in a recent interview for the U.S. newspaper *PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER*, disclosed that he has been receiving an annual amount of $(?170) million from his American friends to finance his gang's actions. He also stated that the CIA has been giving UNITA many millions of dollars and equipment for logistical support and financing of criminal actions.

UNITA Announces Operations, New News Service

MB241262 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The UNITA movement in Angola says it killed 354 Angolan Government soldiers, 46 Cubans, and 3 Russians in operations in 7 provinces last week. The statement issued in Lisbon gave UNITA losses as 21 dead, 61 wounded, and 9 missing.

UNITA said the operation included an attack on a security ministry building in Luena in the eastern province of Moxico where 3 Soviet citizens, 14 Cubans, and 26 Angolans were killed. A bomb in another government building killed many more Angolans, Cubans, and Russians, the statement said. The statement said a UNITA brigade carried out an attack near Cuito-Cuanavale in the southeastern province on Cuando Cubango killing 98 Angolan soldiers while 7 were captured.

In another statement, the UNITA commander, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said UNITA had introduced a news agency called COOP on 25 August. He said it would issue news bulletins to central and southern Africa every day in Portuguese and English.

UNITA Reports Demonstrations Against Cubans

MB211513 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Communique signed by Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila, chief of UNITA general staff, issued in "the free territory of Angola" on 2 September and read by an unidentified senior UNITA general staff member — recorded]

[Text] As history does not deny facts and only confirms them, there has been increased hatred and heightened differences

between Cubans and the Angolan people dating back to the time of the Cuban invasion of our territory. Thus, on 4 September 1984, as a result of a number of atrocities that the Cubans have been committing against the residents of Malanje town, the people and some members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in that town carried out a major uprising, which led to bloody clashes between Cubans and Angolans in which three civilians were killed and hundreds of other demonstrators were wounded.

UNITA once again deplores this loss of life and encourages the people of Malanje Province and of the entire country too resist the Cuban presence on our country, because it has been proved beyond any shadow of a doubt that the Cubans have not come to Angola for peaceful purposes, but to destroy the Angolan nation.

The struggle triumphs. United, we shall win. Free territory of Angola, 2 September 1984, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front.

[Signed] Brig Dennosteres Amos Chilingutila, chief of the general staff

SOUTH AFRICA

2 Miners Die, 104 Injured in Krugersdorp Unrest

MB220726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0726 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 22, SAPA — Two miners died and 104 were injured during unrest at West Rand Consolidated Gold Mine near Krugersdorp last night, a spokesman for the owners, GENKOR [General Mine Union Coporation Ltd], said today. The spokesman, Mr F. Alberts, said miners waiting to go on the night shift at between 7 pm and 8 pm yesterday began throwing stones.

The S.A. Police [SAP] were called in to quell the unrest, he said. He added that the cause of the disturbance was not known, but it was "believed to be related to the general unrest in the industry." It was reported that two men died of stab wounds and of the 104 injured who were treated at a local hospital, three are in a critical condition and five are "serious," the spokesman said.

Mr Alberts said the trouble started between 7 pm and 8 pm, when workers gathered around buses waiting to be taken on the shift began lobbing stones. They were joined by other workers at an adjacent hostel and in all 500 men were involved. "Workers burned down several thatched shelters and unsuccessfully attempted to break into a hostel kitchen and hostel administration building," Mr Alberts said.

Police were called in to restore order and within an hour most of the miners had begun the shift. Police were reported to have made several arrests. According to GENKOR, mine management found that the dead men suffered stab wounds. The cause of their deaths and the disturbance is being investigated, the owners said. The spokesman said production was only minimally affected and that the day shift went down normally today.

A spokesman for the public relations division of the SAP, Lieutenant Hein Lourens, confirmed that police were called in at the West Rand Consolidated Gold Mine to quell the disturbance. Lieutenant Lourens said the SAP used rubber bullets and sjamboks [whips] to disperse the miners involved in the unrest. He added that the deaths were caused by "fighting among themselves" and were not the result of police action.

Two Bombs Thrown in Port Elizabeth

MB211114 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Two petrol bombs have been thrown at the home of a black community councillor in Port Elizabeth. A police spokesperson in Pretoria has confirmed that the two bombs were thrown through the window of (Mabel Sethu's) New Brighton home early this morning. There was little damage and no one was injured. Police are also investigating another petrol bomb incident in the area. A petrol bomb was thrown at the home of (P. Dhlanga) but that did not explode. In Dannhauser, in northern Natal, a case of arson is under investigation. A corrugated iron hut used as sleeping quarters and belonging to the (Natalia) Development Corporation was gutted by fire this morning. The fire was apparently caused by a petrol bomb.

500 People Arrested in Vaal Triangle

MB240640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] About 500 people were arrested yesterday at the Evaton Cemetary near Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle while attending a banned funeral. In Bophelong, south of Johannesburg, 130 people were arrested during unrest. The arrests took place after a group had gathered in violation of a ban on indoor political meetings.

Pik Botha Denies Possible UK Consulate Closure

MB211134 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Our parliamentary news staff reports that Mr Pik Botha has denied reports that South Africa is considering asking Britain to close its Consulate in Durban for granting refuge to the six fugitives. Mr Botha was reacting in Cape Town to a report in a Johannesburg morning newspaper. He said such a step had never been considered. Such contact as there had been between the two governments to date had been in the spirit of two countries trying to solve a delicate problem.

Foreign Minister Confirms Briefing by Envoy in London

MB220542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed in Cape Town that the South African ambassador to London, Dr Denis Worral, has reported back on talks with the British foreign minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe. The department is

busy studying Sir Geoffreys comments, and Mr Botha says he is not prepared at this stage to say how, if at all, he will react to them.

Dr Worral told our correspondent in London that the question of the six men in the British consulate in Durban, as well as various other subjects, were discussed with Sir Geoffrey. He said the governments of South Africa and Britain were cooperating in a friendly atmosphere to find a solution to a delicate problem. Dr Worral declined to comment further.

U.S.-USSR Policies in Africa Contrasted

MB210830 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "East and West in Southern Africa"]

[Text] The current chairman of the UN General Assembly, Mr Paul Lusaka of Zambia, says independence for Namibia is dogged by East-West political rivalry. That is correct up to a point. The fact is that the association between the countries of southern Africa and the Western nations goes a very long way back. The involvement in the subcontinent of the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries is very much more recent. It goes back a mere 9 years to 1975 when the Soviet Union rushed in its Cuban surrogate force to prop up the MPLA, which had seized power for itself in Angola. It was the opportunity the Soviet Union needed to establish its presence in southern African, one of the world's most strategic regions.

The mineral-rich subcontinent is vital to the smooth running of the Western industrialized nations and this fact is not lost (?from) the Soviet Union, whose stated goal is world domination. The Kremlin has also made it clear that control of the minerals of southern Africa, particularly those of South Africa, is vital if it is to achieve its global ambitions. In order to do this, it is relying on its proven strategy of exploiting regional conflicts. Its motive for involvement in the subcontinent is purely self-interest. Far from any altruistic reasons, its specific aim is the promotion of violence and chaos in a region.

South Africa is the prime target and it would suit the Kremlin if the other countries of southern Africa were to gang up against the republic. That is why the recent peace initiatives in the subcontinent and better relations between South Africa and its neighbors is hardly acclaimed by the Soviet Union.

The approach of the United States is entirely different. While it does not deny its self-interest in its association with southern Africa, its basic philosophy is different to that of the Soviet Union. It has no pretentions to world domination, it has no physical presence in the subcontinent, and it is committed to promoting peace, political stability, and economic development through its policy of constructive engagement in the region. A component of that policy is that the foreign Cuban presence in Angola has got to be removed before there can be any question of free and fair elections being held in Namibia.

[illegible] Noted in Black Attitudes, Understa[illegible]

MB210827 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Attitudes in South Africa Today"]

[Text] The unrest in black cities and towns, particularly in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area, has taken its toll. There has been loss of life, injury, millions of rand worth of damage to public buildings and private property, and disruption of schooling.

The instigators are certainly not less militant, desperate, or badly organized than at the time of the unrest in the early sixties and mid-seventies. Yet there are indications that this time they have been less successful in inflaming black feelings. Their diminished success is reflected in all three areas in which they concentrated their efforts. Only 30,000 of the country's 1.7 million black pupils could be roped into the schools boycott.

The unrest in cities and towns, mainly in the PWV area, aimed chiefly at the new black local government system, did not spread country-wide as the radicals hoped it would. But the biggest breakdown occurred in the third area, the attempts to pursuade workers to stay off work and promote strikes. Even the first lawful strike of black mine workers was quickly brought to an end through the responsible actions of both employees and employers.

However small the patent resistance on the part of the greater majority of the blacks might be, there is definitely a larger undercurrent of resistance to violence than in the past. The actual reasons for this will almost certainly emerge from thorough scientific research, but among the reasons must be the recognition of the permanence of the urban black communities outside the national states, the upgrading of living standards over the past 8 years, and the emergence of a more properous black middle class with property to protect. There also appears to be a greater awareness among blacks that peaceful means of bringing their aspirations to the attention of the authorities are more productive.

However slight this may be, it does point to an attitudinal change. This can never be one-sided. It comes from the sides of both white and black. From the reforms of the past 8 years, blacks are becoming more conscious of the preparedness of whites to acknowledge their striving for political fulfilment. At the same time, blacks have also become more conscious of the white's desire to safeguard their continued existence. It is also becoming more clear to blacks that the resolving of their political and constitutional position is now a priority with the government, but that in the words of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, it will require structures and processes other than those offered by the Constitution.

These improved attitudes and understanding among the various population groups create a more suitable climate for quicker progress in constitutional reform involving the full democratic and political participation of all South Africa's peoples in an umbrella structure to satisfy the aspirations of all without

sacrificing the principle on nondomination of any minority by another component group of the system.

Lesotho Delegation To Discuss Water Scheme

MB210958 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation from Lesotho will arrive in Cape Town today for talks with South African authorities on the Lesotho Highland Water Scheme. The talks will be aimed at renewing the implementation of the feasability study, which was postponed about a month ago as a result of Lesotho's allegations that South Africa is pressuring it to sign a nonaggression pact similar to the Nkomati Accord. The delegation consists of Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Vincent Makhele, and acting Water, Energy, and Mining Minister Mr Poete Poete.

ZIMBABWE

Military-Public Need To Forge Closer Ties

MB210733 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The acting minister of defense, Comrade Sidney Sekeramayi, has spoken on the need to strengthen relations between the Armed Forces and the public. Replying to points raised by senators in the House of Assembly yesterday, Comrade Sekeramayi said there is need to balance the security issue with the general need to have the public well informed.

On the role of the defense, the acting minister, who is also the minister of health, said its primary aim is to maintain peace in the country and, if attacked, to be able to repel the aggressor. He also said the size of the Armed Forces has been reduced to the figure contemplated when the demobilization exercise was started.

Comrade Sekeramayi also reaffirmed that the Pretoria regime has been training dissidents and infiltrating them into Zimbabwe, adding that people in affected areas are now willing to cooperate with the defense force in its anti-dissident operation.

Radio Truth Says Mozambique Forces on Alert

MB221037 (Clandestine) Voice of Radio Truth in English 0430 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The date of 25 September is a special day for Mozambicans, or at least for those who are Frelimo supporters. It marks the beginning of the revolution and has attracted the title of Armed Forces Day. Presumably, it was the significance of this date which prompted President Machel to declare a short while ago that Mozambique National Resistance [RENAMO] would be defeated by the 25 September this year. At this moment, this would seem to be a very rash promise. He only has a day or to two to fulfill his undertaking and, barring a miracle, he is bound to fail.

Some of his senior colleagues have accepted that RENAMO would still be alive and kicking on Armed Forces Day. The Commander of Mozambique Armed Forces, General Mabote, has issued special instructions to his troops to protect the festivities, which are scheduled for that day. Since 16 September the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] have been placed on state of Readiness II, which means that all ranks are confined to base and one assumes all leave is canceled. They have been told to monitor carefully the situation in the main towns and cities. They are to take all action necessary to prevent RENAMO from disrupting the celebrations.

It is obvious that the general expects an upsurge in RENAMO activities during this period and hopes that these forces will be able to contain the situation. That is a tacit acknowledgement that Samora Machel's forecast was obtained from the wrong crystal ball. The forces themselves have had their celebrations at their own day deferred until 6 October. According to reliable sources available to Radio Truth, RENAMO forces had the upper hand in operations taking place in Nampula Province. The Mozambique Air Force has sent every available aircraft to Nampula in an effort to redress the balance, but fuel restrictions have hampered their effectiveness.

Among the ranks of the Armed Forces, there is considerable doubt that they will be able to chop off RENAMO's head. Maputo itself is alledged to be encircled. In the south, foreign embassies have been warned not to move outside the center of the city. The lines of communication into and out of Maputo are under attack. All the evidence points to the fact that the Frelimo regime is very insecure.

On the 3 and 5 September, RENAMO attacked and overran two FAM provincial bases at Nalazi and Maqueze. The bases were occupied by 200 to 400 Frelimo troops, but in both cases they took to their heels as soon as the RENAMO assault began. They left behind quantities of arms, ammunition, and equipment. RENAMO loaded up all the captured weaponry and then withdrew in accordance with their standard tactics.

Some time later, FAM troops returned with reinforcements, but by that time RENAMO had left together with all their war booty. We mentioned in an earlier program that preliminary discussions had taken place between RENAMO and Frelimo, with Pretoria acting as the mediator. The RENAMO secretary general, Evo Fernandes, stated that a cease-fire could be arranged, but that it would certainly not take place before 25 September. He maintained that the Nkomati Accord was not binding on RENAMO, and they would judge the situation for themselves once they had attained power. In any conflict, there are claims and counterclaims by both sides.

During his visit to Britain, Major General Veloso proclaimed that no discussions with RENAMO had taken place so far. In his view, RENAMO is not a political movement but a force of bandits committed to destabilization. Frelimo claimed to have broken up a spy ring in Beira which was alledged to be passing information to RENAMO on sensitive transport movements.

They also announced the capture of a RENAMO base in Nampula. On the other side, the insurgents claimed to have inflicted heavy casualties on government forces in various operations, including a successful attack on a sugar estate. This pattern is inevitable in a civil war of this nature. Both sides tend to exaggerate since commanders in the field are anxious to justify their own case. ZANLA and ZIPRA did exactly the same thing in the course of their armed struggle.

It seems clear, however, that in Mozambique neither side is likely to obtain a total military victory. There has to be a political solution and for the sake of all of us, the sooner the better. Perhaps Frelimo would have been better served if they have signed an Nkomati-type accord 2 years ago when the proposal was first mooted. The lesson to be learned, which is of critical importance to our own country, is that no government should let dissidents, or whatever one wishes to call them, get out of hand before seeking an accord.